

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FIFTY YEARS AFTER PEARL HARBOR

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the observation of the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor last year has led to some renewed concern about the possibility of Japanese aggression toward the United States in the future. I believe that such suspicions are unfounded and only serve to divide our two peoples and divert our attention away from the real modern day security threats of the Pacific region.

I submit to my colleagues the following article, by Margaret Calhoun that appeared in the Freedom Bulletin on December 12, 1991, which embraces a future of democracy and economic prosperity by promoting the breakdown of mutual suspicions in United States and Japanese relations.

FIFTY YEARS AFTER PEARL HARBOR, UNITED STATES-JAPANESE SUSPICION, NOT JAPANESE MILITARISM, IS GREATEST THREAT TO PACIFIC RIM

(By Margaret Calhoun)

The intense media interest in the 50th anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor has led in some quarters to fears of a resurgent Japanese nationalism directed into military aggression.

These fears, based largely on memories of Imperial Japan's behavior before and during World War II, cannot be substantiated by any factual examination of the present Japanese defense posture and defense spending or by Japanese territorial or political motivations.

The real threat to the region today is from formidable offensive forces maintained by the People's Republic of (North) Korea and the People's Republic of China. China has nine times as many tanks and ten times as many aircraft as Japan. North Korea's tank force is three times that of Japan's, its ships are four times greater in number and its Air Force twice as large.

The People's Republic of China has successfully tested hydrogen bombs, and further heightening Japanese concerns in the region is a North Korean defector's claim that North Korea may have a second underground base for the development of nuclear weapons, substantiated by recent French satellite photography.

Communist regimes still rule Laos and Vietnam, and a communist faction is likely to dominate any coalition government that emerges in Cambodia.

The Japanese defense budget is the third largest in the world, but it has no long-range bombers and few amphibious forces. The magnitude of the Japanese defense budget is due in part to the commanding strength of the yen and to the high cost of sophisticated defensive weapon systems, including an estimated \$2.2 billion worth of U.S. products the Japanese are buying for fiscal 1991.

Japanese defense spending is a tiny percentage of the country's gross national prod-

uct (GNP), and this despite strong U.S. government pressures on the Japanese to increase defense spending to more than one percent of GNP and to increase their defensive perimeter to 1,000 miles from the Japanese shore.

Pacifist, and especially anti-nuclear, sentiment, a legacy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, still runs high in Japan. The Japanese appear content to abide by their U.S.-written constitution and its prohibition against the maintenance of other than strictly defensive military forces.

In fact, former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu found it exceedingly difficult to win permission from the Diet to send peacekeeping forces to the Persian Gulf in support of Desert Storm.

Ultimately, only minesweepers were deployed, in a limited capacity.

In discussions about Japan, many U.S. policymakers admit to resenting Japan's growing economic power and the expense of U.S. forces defending Japan. Yet at the same time, they express concern about latent Japanese militarism.

If the U.S. government does not choose to spend further resources to protect Japan, then it must concede, in the absence of a counterforce to the mainland Chinese, the North Koreans and other Asian communist regimes, the Japanese right to defend itself against potentially hostile neighbors.

An Oct. 16 article in the New York Times spoke of an escalating anti-Americanism, especially among Japanese youth; the phenomenon was described as *kenbei*. Kenbei reflects a growing concern in Japan over the decline of the American work ethic and morality and the quality of U.S. products. The sentiment is expanding, based on friction over trade, cultural differences and other points of disagreement. The Japanese perceive that Uncle Sam is bullying Japan on trade matters in a way inconsistent with the American standard of fair play and justice.

One August newspaper poll by the Tokyo-based Yomiuri reported that 24 percent of those polled regarded the United States as a security threat (rising to 33 percent among young respondents), while only 22 percent said they saw the Soviet Union as a threat, despite its evident political instability and challenges from the republics over control of nuclear weapons.

Such a skewed perspective is not beneficial to either country, especially when Japan and the United States are long-standing co-signatories of a mutual defense pact and major trading partners. Differences over trade matters should not confuse the shared outlook between the United States and Japan on many other issues.

American bitterness toward the Japanese which is based on memories of Pearl Harbor or resentment of modern Japan's economic vitality and competitiveness make no sense; it deflects attention that should be directed to countries with formidable military capability that may pose genuine threats to U.S. strategic interests or those of our allies.

Ignorance and fear of the Japanese is not conducive to intelligent and mutually beneficial foreign or economic policies. Japan-bashing, which borders on thinly veiled rac-

ism, exploits anti-Japan sentiment to create a political consensus for protectionism, giving the Japanese a pretext to deny markets to American interests. Legitimate trade disputes between the United States and Japan should not be confused with national security matters.

The Japanese in the post-World War II era have found their real national strength to be in the realm of business and international trade, and therein is the challenge to the United States and other competing industrialized nations. It is wrong to believe that military aggression inevitably follows economic hegemony. Impoverished nations historically have been more inclined toward foreign adventurism. No democracy has started a major war in the 20th century.

The risk of military confrontation will likely continue to emanate from dictatorships and regimes guided by expansionist ideologies. The Japanese know well from the Soviet Union's economic collapse the perils of military conquest and unsustainable defense expenditures.

DEFENSE PLANNING FOR A NEW WORLD: LET'S NOT MATCH CHAOS WITH CHAOS

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I recently returned from a trip to the former Soviet Union and although I, along with everyone else in this Chamber, am very pleased that this former adversary is moving away from communism toward democracy, there are still very dangerous threats to further reforms inside this new federation, including a military coup. I can best term what I saw in this former military superpower as chaos. In response to such rapid and revolutionary changes, many here in Congress are intensifying their efforts to reduce our defense budget beyond cuts already planned by the administration.

Is this the proper and prudent way to respond to such change, such chaos? As President Bush said in his State of the Union Address: " * * * the world is still a dangerous place. Only the dead have seen the end of conflict. And though yesterday's challenges are behind us, tomorrow's are being born. * * * The reductions I have approved will save us an additional \$50 billion over the next 5 years. By 1997 we will have cut defense by 30 percent—actually 37 percent—since I took office. These cuts are deep, and you must know my resolve: This deep, and no deeper."

Yesterday, during hearings on the Army's 1993 fiscal year budget, Army Chief of Staff Gen. Gordon Sullivan echoed the President's warning to those who call for even deeper defense cuts. In a recent editorial by General Sullivan, which I would like to include in its entirety at the end of my remarks, he cautions:

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

"... we cannot repeat the mistakes of the past, when armistice was followed by reckless optimism and defense was purged as if the world was permanently safe." Note the word "reckless."

As we consider this year's defense budget, let us heed the warnings of President Bush and General Sullivan. Let's not match chaos with chaos. Let's not be reckless.

HOW THE ARMY SEES A NEW WORLD—WE'RE SMALLER AND NON-NUCLEAR, BUT DEFENSE IS STILL OUR MISSION

(By Gordon R. Sullivan)

The anniversary of the ground campaign to liberate Kuwait is a perfect time to reflect on what the end of the Cold War means for the U.S. Army. This week, Secretary of the Army Stone and I will testify before the House Armed Services Committee and talk about the Army's response to the new realities of international security.

We recognize that this is a period of transition, but we'll still focus on the guideposts that have served us well: The Army will be a trained and ready total force, serving the United States whether the task be an Operation Desert Storm, an Operation Just Cause, the counter-narcotics battle on the Andean ridge or disaster relief. Put simply, we are a strategic force capable of rapid, decisive victory anywhere in the world.

The international environment continues to change on a scale that seemed unimaginable only a few years ago. The precepts of the Cold War—ideological hostility, bipolar military competition, and the cohesive and capable Soviet military threat—are no longer valid.

But while no one can doubt that the demise of communism as an ideological force and the break-up of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact are overwhelmingly positive events, there are good reasons to temper our optimism: high uncertainty inherent in the emerging global security environment and continuing threats to our vital national interests.

We all wish for a peaceful world, but history does not give us much cause for optimism. As former secretary of defense Robert McNamara observed recently, there were 124 wars leading to 40 million deaths between World War II and the Persian Gulf War. These conflicts were not the result of ideological differences between East and West but of the age-old causes of war—boundary disputes, economic conflicts and ethnic tensions. The end of the Cold War does not eliminate these sources of conflict; indeed, it may even exacerbate them.

What conditions could threaten the vital interests of the United States? The answers are conditional and circumstantial and will change over time. But certain conditions are likely to spawn conflict:

Ideology that is inimical to ours and that underwrites violent change.

Unfair or governmentally restricted competition for resources and markets that threatens our economic well-being.

Ethnic and religious differences compounded by disputes over land, resources and leadership roles.

The proliferation of modern military technology throughout the developing world.

Threats, in short, exist; one might wish them away, but they remain. To insist upon precise definition as a prerequisite for prudent planning is to ignore the conditions under which they exist, the ever-changing circumstances of people and nations, and the dynamics that propel us into an uncertain future.

International politics has a nasty habit of not behaving as even the most rigorous analysis would suggest it should.

The fundamental tenets of a new U.S. military strategy, to use military language, are these: strategic deterrence and defense, forward presence, crisis response and reconstitution of forces and industrial capacity. This strategy supports the enduring objectives of national security strategy by providing the capabilities needed to move rapidly to defend our interests in vital regions such as Europe, Northeast Asia and the Persian Gulf. It also allows the military services to meet our global responsibilities with smaller, more flexible military forces while permitting us to reconstitute a larger force if a more robust threat emerges.

The Army already has begun to reshape itself. The Cold War Army of five corps and 28 divisions will be reduced to four corps and 20 divisions by 1995. We already have eliminated four active divisions from the force structure—two in the United States and two in Europe. Ultimately, the Army will be organized into 12 active divisions, six National Guard divisions and two cadre divisions.

This force structure reflects the results of a deliberate process initiated in the late 1980s, and if it seems cautious, it is because it is cognizant of history. As President Bush observed in his State of the Union Address, we cannot repeat the mistakes of the past, when armistice was followed by reckless optimism and defense was purged as if the world were permanently safe.

There are major changes:

For example, today's Army is non-nuclear. For the first time in my career, it no longer has short- and medium-range nuclear weapons in the force.

During the Cold War, nearly half of the fighting strength of the Army was stationed overseas; the majority of the post-Cold War Army will be stationed in the United States.

And we will no longer plan for wars of attrition. The Army, in conjunction with air and naval forces, will conduct conventional operations based on a mature "Air Land Battle" doctrine that combines the attributes of versatility, deployability and lethality to overwhelm an adversary.

Still, it would be foolhardy to abandon capabilities that have been built and sustained over the past 20 years, and that's what we'll be arguing this week on Capitol Hill. Here are the most important points in our vision of tomorrow's Army.

We need to maintain the edge in warfighting that was demonstrated in Panama and the Persian Gulf. The key is the balanced integration of high quality personnel, capable equipment and competent warfighting doctrine.

We will continue to recruit outstanding men and women. We are reviewing our doctrine to incorporate the lessons of the last two years. Our modernization program will focus on improving the lethality of our early-deployment forces, on maximizing the effectiveness of our on hand equipment and on the leap-ahead technologies that will ensure our technological superiority in the decade ahead. Training holds it all together, and today we are back on the practice field, working hard at combat training centers that are the best in the world.

We need to reshape the force to accommodate the new strategic environment. By the end of this fiscal year, the active force strength will be reduced from a Cold War level of 780,000 to 640,700 soldiers—over 84,000 are coming out this year alone, most of them from Europe. By the end of fiscal 1993, the

active component will be reduced by another 41,800 soldiers. National Guard and Reserve strength also will be reduced by over 200,000 and realigned to meet future requirements, and we will lose over 100,000 civilians from our workforce. By 1995, the total force will consist of 535,000 active soldiers and 567,400 reservists.

We need to preserve sufficient dollars for training, leader development and modernization while getting more out of the resources we have. And we should find new ways to do business—new strategic concepts for managing war reserve stocks, new business practices in our logistics base, restructuring of our major commands.

Between fiscal 1990 and fiscal 1992, Army budget authority declined over 14 percent. The proposed budget for fiscal 1993 reflects another decline of nearly 5.5 percent from fiscal '92. I am committed to retaining the necessary training tempo, leader development programs as well as the quality-of-life programs for our soldiers and their families.

Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm validated our view that all components of the total army—active, National Guard and reserve—are critical to battlefield success. But to get the most out of our reduced force structure in the future, we need to strengthen the interrelationships of these components.

The point, after all, is basic. For over 200 years, the Army has responded to the challenges of change. Today, it is adapting to a changed world—with an unchanging idea: When we are called again, we will be ready.

THE RETIREMENT OF RICHARD J. KERR

HON. DAVE MCCURDY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. MCCURDY. Mr. Speaker, the nature of their work virtually ensures that the contributions made by U.S. intelligence officers to our country will not receive public recognition. With few exceptions, the names of the men and women who hold senior positions in our intelligence agencies are unfamiliar to most Americans, and their careers go unremarked upon except by those with whom they serve.

On March 2, Richard J. Kerr will retire after 32 years of dedicated public service with the Central Intelligence Agency [CIA]. Dick Kerr, who is currently Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, has had a distinguished career, and I did not want him to take his leave without publicly acknowledging his efforts on behalf of our Nation.

Dick began his association with the CIA as an analyst, and he brought an analyst's perspective to all of his assignments. His varied career included administration, military liaison, and coordination of intelligence community affairs. These experiences served him well not only within the CIA when he became Deputy Director for Intelligence, but later when he was appointed by Judge William Webster as the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence. In that position, and during his tenure as Acting Director of Central Intelligence, Dick had numerous opportunities to display his considerable talents as a manager and leader.

The members of the Intelligence Committee are particularly familiar with Dick's dedication

to his work, as well as his keen intellect and sharp wit. We have appreciated his cooperative attitude toward oversight of intelligence activities by Congress, which was best reflected by his willingness to facilitate the committee's access to the information it needed to discharge its responsibilities in this area. We respected his professionalism and had confidence in his integrity.

Mr. Speaker, Dick Kerr has served with distinction in some of the most demanding and important positions in our Government. His was a career of high achievement which should be a source of great pride for him and his family. I want to wish Dick every success as he turns his attention to new challenges.

CONGRESSMAN HEFLEY CONGRATULATES BRIG. GEN. ROBERT L. STEWART ON HIS SERVICE TO THE U.S. ARMY

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, Gen. Robert L. Stewart, U.S. Army, Director of Plans, U.S. Space Command will be retiring. I would like to commend him for service to his country for the past 28 years in a wide variety of billets as an Army aviator and astronaut with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and as a general officer.

General Stewart's duty as an Army aviator included a combat tour in Vietnam and flight testing of the AH-64 Apache helicopter. During his combat tour, General Stewart accumulated 1,035 combat flight hours and was subsequently awarded four Distinguished Flying Crosses, the Bronze Star, two Purple Hearts and 33 Air Medals. Later in his career, General Stewart attended the U.S. Naval Test Pilot School and was subsequently assigned to the U.S. Army Aviation Engineering Flight Activity at Edwards Air Force Base, CA. There, he was the senior test pilot on the AH-64 Apache and led the development of an electronic automatic flight control system for the UH-60A Blackhawk helicopter.

General Stewart's service as an astronaut with NASA began in 1978. He made vital contributions to the Shuttle Program through direct mission support and participation on two space flights. General Stewart was instrumental to the success of the first commercially sponsored experiment for the space transportation system—the continuous flow electrophoresis experiment. Also, General Stewart employed his superb engineering and test pilot skills while assisting the contractor's development of the shuttle's flight control system. During his two shuttle flights, he set numerous records—the first Army officer in space, the first astronaut to conduct untethered extravehicular activities—twice—and the first astronaut to evaluate refueling of satellites already in orbit. As a result of his activities, General Stewart received the Army Aviator of the Year Award, the American Helicopter Society's Feinberg Memorial and the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics Herman Orbeth Award.

Following his selection as brigadier general, he was assigned deputy commander, U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command. As deputy commander, he was responsible for the Army's participation in the strategic defensive initiative and in the theater missile defense programs. Following that, General Stewart brought his space and missile defense expertise to U.S. Space Command as Director of Plans. At Space Command, he championed many initiatives to provide space to the tactical forces. The contribution of space systems to the success of our forces in Desert Storm is tribute to his efforts.

We in the U.S. House of Representatives owe Brigadier General Stewart a great deal for his contributions to space exploration and national defense. In light of these accomplishments, General Stewart's wife, Mary, should have a great deal of pride in contribution to the U.S. Army, her community and our country. We wish both General Stewart and his wife well in their future endeavors.

HONORING THERESE O'CONNOR

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I today recognize the retirement of Therese J. O'Connor after 20 years of dedicated service to St. Joseph's School for the Deaf in the Bronx, the last 6 as executive director of the school.

In order to teach children with learning disabilities, it takes a special person with unique talents. For the students of St. Joseph's School, Therese O'Connor has been such a person. She combined patience and firmness in a way that let her students know she was willing to help in any way possible, but she was not willing to allow them to sell themselves short or cut corners.

I had the opportunity to work with Therese O'Connor when local funding to St. Joseph's was threatened by budget cuts. What I saw at that time was not an administrator concerned with her future or well-being, but a human being consumed with concern for a group of vulnerable young people. We won that funding battle, just as Therese O'Connor has won countless battles over the past 20 years.

That, Mr. Speaker, is the legacy she leaves to the teachers, parents and students of St. Joseph's School: Hard work, dedication, and compassion can conquer any obstacle.

HADASSAH'S EIN KEREM HOSPITAL

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on a recent visit to Israel, the United States Ambassador to Jordan, Roger Harrison, was involved in a very serious traffic accident. Due to the outstanding quality of care at Hadassah's Ein

Kerem Hospital, Ambassador Harrison is alive and well and has returned to his post in Amman. Upon arrival at the hospital, Ambassador Harrison was in critical condition. His life was in danger. Upon his arrival, the Ein Kerem staff began resuscitation efforts which undoubtedly saved his life.

One week after the accident then United States Ambassador to Israel, William Brown said he visited with Ambassador Harrison and was elated to find him doing so well.

This incident was not the first time that the Hadassah hospitals have provided care to Americans on an emergency basis. On July 6, 1989, there was a terrible bus accident involving many American citizens. Due to the quick response and outstanding skill of Hadassah, many lives have been saved.

For many years, the Agency for International Development has supported Hadassah hospitals in Israel through the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad Program. We are proud of AID for supporting such a fine institution, which provides excellent care to both its own citizens and Americans.

Permit me to join Ambassadors Brown and Harrison in expressing my deep appreciation for the tremendous efforts of Hadassah Ein Kerem in their superb care for Ambassador Brown and for their continuing excellence in providing world-class healthcare.

BEARING ARMS AND HOUSING SOLDIERS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the third in a series of eight editorials that appeared in the Atlanta Constitution, commemorating the 200th anniversary of the Bill of Rights. This editorial gives a brief history of the second and third amendments of the Constitution, which deal with the right to bear arms and with the housing of soldiers. As you know, crime is a significant problem in our country. An increasing number of our citizens are falling victim to violence, and even death, caused by legally and illegally owned weapons. As the interpretation of the Constitution has evolved to reflect the changing times, we may need to look toward a stricter interpretation of the second amendment to protect our citizens.

Article II: A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article III: No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

BEARING ARMS AND HOUSING SOLDIERS

This is the third in a series of editorials leading to the 200th anniversary Dec. 15 of the ratification of the Bill of Rights.

Nowhere in the Bill of Rights is the divergence between judicial and popular opinion greater than in the Second Amendment, which protects "the right of the people to keep and bear Arms."

The federal courts, in the few Second Amendment cases to come before them, have

focused on the amendment's opening: "A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State . . ." The courts have thus concluded that what is protected is simply the existence of state militias.

The right to bear arms can be linked to the Third Amendment, which regulates the quartering of soldiers in private houses. At issue in both cases is the implied danger posed to civilians by government troops.

In 1791, Americans were understandably leery of standing armies. The Revolution had been fought against King George's professionals, many of whose officers were quartered in colonial homes against the will of the inhabitants. The war, indeed, began when the British marched to Concord, Mass., to seize arms in the possession of local militias.

Early drafts of the Bill of Rights make clear that "militia" meant ordinary citizens gathered together as an armed force. The idea was to give civilians the wherewithal to resist military tyranny.

Nowadays, only those on the radical fringes of society bear arms in order to protect themselves from the government. The mainstream gun lobby invokes the Second Amendment on behalf of hunters and those interested in resisting would-be criminals.

But no rights are absolute. The right to vote for congressional representatives (secured in Article 1 of the Constitution) does not give a person the opportunity to vote anywhere or any time or free from registration. Similarly, the right to bear arms, even understood expansively, could not mean the right to possess any weapon (a nuclear warhead?), to procure a handgun without a waiting period, or not to have to register a gun.

Indeed, the Second Amendment could be interpreted to require stricter limits on the types of weapons that can be owned, waiting periods for the purchase of all others and universal gun registration. The security of a free state, and a well-regulated militia, might well demand it.

BIOGRAPHY OF TECUMSEH

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res. 217, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President designated 1992 as the "Year of the American Indian." This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the "Year of the American Indian," and as part of my ongoing series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues a short biography of Tecumseh, a Shawnee known for his abilities as a warrior and statesman. This biography was taken from a U.S. Department of the Interior publication entitled "Famous Indians, A Collection of Short Biographies."

TECUMSEH (SHAWNEE)

Tecumseh, the Shawnee warrior-statesman widely considered the greatest American In-

dian leader of all time, was a famed fighter against white settlers while still a young man in the Ohio River country. Warfare with whites was a family tradition: Tecumseh's father, also a chief, had died fighting frontiersmen in 1774 when Tecumseh was a boy of six. Two older brothers later fell in battles with colonial soldiers.

Daring and courageous warrior that he was (his name may be translated as "Shooting Star"), Tecumseh was noted for his humanity. He would not torture prisoners, nor allow his people to follow this widespread practice.

By the 1780's, Tecumseh was acknowledged as the leading Indian statesman of the Ohio area. Profoundly disturbed by the growing menace to Indian lands and life represented by white expansion, he worked out a great plan for his people's future. The only Indian hope, he believed, lay in uniting. He dreamed of a powerful confederation of tribes which would create a great Indian state centered around the Ohio Valley and the Great Lakes.

Tecumseh's surviving brother was a visionary who called himself Tenskwatawa the Prophet. In 1805, Tenskwatawa, who claimed to have had revelations from the spirit world, announced a new dogma to Shawnees and their allies. There must be, he proclaimed, no more intermarriage with whites, and Indians were to abandon all the white man's ways. Only when they returned to the old way of life would Indians find the peace and happiness their ancestors had enjoyed. Indian witchcraft and the white man's firewater were denounced alike.

Tenskwatawa's prophecy named his brother, Tecumseh, as the leader who would unite the Indians and guide their return to traditional ways. The two brothers established an Indian settlement on the Wabash River, near the mouth of the Tippecanoe. There Tecumseh settled more than 1,000 Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandots, Ottawas, Ojibwas, and Kickapoos as the beginning of his great alliance. Liquor was forbidden in the Indian villages, and tribesmen lived according to ancient patterns.

Tecumseh then traveled across the country, urging Indians from Florida to St. Louis to unite. The Shawnee chief was a magnificent figure whose impact was felt by Indians and non-Indians alike. A white observer of the period who heard him speak reported that Tecumseh's voice "resounded over the multitude . . . hurling out his words like a succession of thunderbolts."

To every American and British leader who would listen Tecumseh argued tirelessly that the U.S. Government had no right to buy land from a single tribe, since the entire Ohio Valley country had belonged to all the tribes in common. His repeated position was that the Treaty of Greenville, made in 1795, had guaranteed the tribes, as one people, all Ohio land which had not specifically been ceded to the whites.

The Northwest Territory's new Governor, William Henry Harrison, was all too conscious of these provisions protecting Indian interests in the Greenville Treaty, and was equally determined to undo them. He and Tecumseh, the area's two outstanding figures, met frequently. Harrison refused to recognize the Shawnee chief's arguments; Tecumseh refused to give up his plan for Indian unity. "It is my determination," he told Governor Harrison, "nor will I give rest to my feet until I have united all the red men."

Hoping to obtain British help, Tecumseh traveled frequently to Canada. He returned with gifts of ammunition, arms, and clothing from his friends, but could not yet be sure

enough of English support, nor of complete Indian cooperation, to risk an open attack.

Meanwhile, Governor Harrison was steadily undermining the Greenville Treaty by making separate agreements with some 11 tribes. He dismissed Tecumseh's protests with the dubious logic that the Shawnees, Tecumseh's own people, had not been involved in these deals. Harrison recognized a formidable adversary in Tecumseh, whom he described in a letter to the Secretary of War as "one of those uncommon geniuses which spring up occasionally to produce revolutions." If the whites were any weaker, Harrison went on to say, Tecumseh might succeed in setting up a great empire within the United States.

In the spring of 1811, while Tecumseh was in the south attempting to persuade Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws to join his alliance, Indians at Tippecanoe launched a series of thefts and other harassments of colonists. Harrison, taking advantage of Tecumseh's absence, sent some 900 soldiers to Tippecanoe.

In disobedience of Tecumseh's explicit instructions, Tenskwatawa ordered the Indians to attack, touching off the Battle of Tippecanoe. At its end, the Indians were defeated, scattered, and disillusioned as well, for they had believed the Prophet's claim that white men's bullets would be made harmless.

Tecumseh returned to find his alliance shattered, his hopes all but destroyed. He went to Canada as the War of 1812 was beginning, and the British, who greatly respected him, made the Shawnee chief a brigadier general. Resplendent in uniform, Tecumseh led white and Indian troops in four major battles against the Americans.

In October, 1814, the British made their last stand in the Battle of the Thames in Ontario. Tecumseh in the uniform of a British officer. Uniform, cap, and medal were added to this 1808 pencil sketch after the Shawnee chief was commissioned during the War of 1812. The red cap was ornamented with colored porcupine quills and a single, black eagle feather.

Allied English and Indian forces were completely defeated by Harrison (by then also a brigadier general) and his men. Tecumseh himself fell in the battle, at 45 finally defeated by his old adversary.

Perhaps he had felt the approach of death, for the great leader had changed from army uniform to Indian buckskins before the battle. His body was never found.

ANOTHER CALL FOR THE LINE-ITEM VETO

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, it has become readily apparent that this liberal Congress does not have the will or desire to restrain spending. This Government is too big, taxes too much, spends too much, and has been the primary cause of our current economic woes.

Americans would be shocked if they knew where their hard-earned tax dollars are going. It's just ridiculous.

If the line item is a useful tool for 43 Governors, then it most certainly will be useful for the President.

I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues, on both sides of the aisle, an inform-

ative editorial which recently appeared in the Wall Street Journal.

JUST DO IT

"I strongly support the line-item veto, because I think it's one of the most powerful weapons we could use in our fight against out-of-control deficit spending.

George Bush or Ronald Reagan didn't say that; Bill Clinton did. As one of 43 state Governors who now have and use the line-item veto, the Arkansan has made it a plank in his presidential campaign. He understands, even if Congress and most of the media still don't, that the line-item debate is about accountability in spending, not partisanship.

Former California Governor Jerry Brown also supports the item veto. Paul Tsongas calls it "an effective way of reducing waste in government." Republican Pat Buchanan as usual goes even further, saying, "I won't beg for a line-item veto. I will use the line-item veto the President already possesses." The National Taxpayers Union has found that the only presidential candidates who don't support the item veto are the two denizens of Congress, Senators Bob Kerrey and Tom Harkin. Could this be . . . a coincidence?

But the two Senators have a chance to make amends this week, when Senators John McCain of Arizona and Dan Coats of Indiana offer their annual item-veto amendment. They have 28 other co-sponsors, including Democrats Jim Exon of Nebraska and David Boren of Oklahoma.

More precisely, the Coats-McCain proposal would revive a President's power to "re-scind," or delete, egregious spending items. That constitutional power has been dormant since 1974, when Congress steamrollered a President weakened by Watergate to eliminate the long-established power to impound funds. A President can still send up a package of pork for rescission, but the money is spent unless Congress votes not to; of course it never does. The Coats-McCain amendment would make the rescission itself automatic; Congress would have to override if it still wanted the most outrageous pork.

The threat this poses to logrolling-as-usual can be seen in the fanatic opposition it inspires in Democrat Robert Byrd and Republican Mark Hatfield. They are the two ranking Members of the Appropriations Committee, a.k.a. Pig Heaven. Mr. Byrd has lately devoted his energy to trying to move much of the U.S. Government out of Washington to his state of West Virginia.

Mr. Byrd will argue that every Senator likes pork, which is exactly why the item veto is needed. Like any addict, Senators need to be stopped before they spend again. An item veto puts the President back into the spending game in a way that restores accountability. It's true that an item veto couldn't touch entitlements, but it at least would give a President more bargaining power with the Senate's Big Byrds.

President Bush agrees with scholars who say the Constitution already gives him the power to use an item veto, and claims to be looking for the right item to strike. If he is serious, Mr. Bush has a great opportunity now. If he asserts his item-veto power, Congress will be forced to defend its pork in public. The matter would go to the courts, which might side with Congress, but that would leave matters no worse than they are now. Moreover, Mr. Bush would at least have focused public attention on the main problem, congressional spending.

Mr. Bush's tax-pledge reversal has left him with a credibility problem; the public won't believe his promises unless he shows he's also willing to act. Just do it, Mr. President.

U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SUBMITS THE "NATIONAL BUSINESS AGENDA"

HON. DAVE McCURDY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. McCURDY. Mr. Speaker, on Monday morning, February 24, 1992, almost 2,000 leaders of the American business community met at Constitution Hall to present leaders of the Federal Government with their recommendations on how America can prosper in a post-cold-war world.

This plan, the "National Business Agenda," was presented directly to President Bush by a fellow Oklahoman and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, C.J. "Pete" Silas, at the National Business Action Rally.

I want to commend Mr. Silas, chairman and chief executive officer of Phillips Petroleum, for presiding over a new era in the chamber's history, one that reemphasized grassroots solutions.

By reaching out to the thousands of American communities with local chambers of commerce, the U.S. Chamber has developed an agenda that reflects local business concerns. It is based largely on the feedback received at six regional legislative action forums held by the U.S. Chamber last fall. The agenda includes recommendations on such issues as elementary and secondary education reform, access to health care, and rebuilding America's infrastructure.

And while I do not agree with every position taken in the chamber document, I am satisfied that the business community has brought many constructive ideas to the national debate on America's future.

C.J. "Pete" Silas gave up his chairmanship of the U.S. Chamber at the rally on Monday. The success of this event represents the crowning achievement of his 1-year tenure.

TRIBUTE TO ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH IN TILTONSVILLE, OH

HON. DOUGLAS APPLGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. APPLGATE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the members of St. Joseph's Church in Tiltonsville, OH, who are celebrating their 75th anniversary as a Roman Catholic parish. Over the years the church has played an active role in the community; promoting better schools, improved public facilities and programs for the needy.

St. Joseph's parish was formally organized early in 1917 by Bishop James Hartley. Father John Queally, the parish's first pastor, initiated the plans for the building of the original church and recovery. The construction of the church was completed in May 1918 under the direction of Father Peter Creilly, the second pastor at St. James. The rectory, which was funded entirely by Father Joseph A. Weigand, was built adjacent to the church later that year.

In an attempt to raise the funds necessary to repair the church and rectory, Father Constantine Superfisky developed organizations in which the parishioners could participate. Father Connie, as he affectionately became known, remained pastor until 1977. The activities he organized ranged from the St. Joseph's Athletic Association to the Parent Teacher's Association which assisted with the creation of the St. Joseph's School. The school, opened in 1950 was the only Catholic school in Warren Township until it closed in 1983. Father Connie's fundraising efforts were a huge success and led to the active involvement which makes the church an invaluable asset to the community.

The rapid expansion of the parish was inevitable, by 1956 plans were initiated to build a church twice as large as the original. The first mass in the new church, designed to accommodate 500 people, was led by Father Connie on March 19, 1958.

In February 1964 St. Joseph's parish was divided and St. Lucy's parish at Yorkville was formed. At the same time the parish began to feel the effects of the Vatican Council II. Fortunately, these changes were gradual and the adjustments were well managed. Father Connie remained the central force within St. Joseph's until 1976, when his health began to fail. He passed away 2 years later but his contributions to his parish and the Ohio Valley will be remembered for many years to come.

A memorial fund was established in his name by his successor, Father Vincent J. Huger. He remained with the church for 7 years and continued to implement the reforms dictated by the Vatican II. He continued Father Connie's legacy of activity and community involvement establishing many innovative activities for the parish.

The current pastor, Rev. Thomas C. Petronek, has established several programs designed to expand the spiritual growth and well being of the people of St. Joseph's. The 75th anniversary of the parish will culminate in a huge celebration on March 1, 1992, featuring a jubilee mass presided over by the new bishop.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege and honor to ask my colleagues to join me in acclamation of the St. Joseph's parish.

A DEDICATED PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, Joe Pucillo is one of the finest individuals in my district, and a shining example to the rest of us in public life. For more than three decades Joe has shaped and guided the Somerset County community of Franklin Township.

Joe has served Franklin Township well on its industrial committee, its planning board, an advisory council to the board of education, and as civil defense director. He has been a councilman, mayor, fire commissioner, and county freeholder.

Joe went door to door to collect donations so his local volunteer fire company could buy

equipment. In the late 1950's he helped organize the township into fire districts. Now Franklin Township has 10 fire houses, \$1 million of fire-fighting equipment and many families whose homes were saved from fire because of Joe's efforts.

Before Joe was a freeholder, all of the county's offices purchased supplies separately. Freeholder Pucillo suggested the county might save money if bulk purchases were made by a central office. His colleagues adopted the idea, but it was only one of many changes that Joe brought about.

When Joe moved to Franklin Township in 1948, it was a quiet, rural New Jersey community. Now 40,000 people live there, and Joe has touched all of their lives in one way or another.

On Saturday, this dedicated public servant will be honored by the residents of Franklin Township at a testimonial dinner. I would like the Members of this body to add their praise in recognition of a man who has achieved what we try to do every day. Through his public service, he made life better for those around him.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS
PEPPY ROSENTHAL

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an individual who has done so much to improve the quality of life for so many people in my hometown of Flint, MI, Mrs. Peppy Rosenthal. Mr. Speaker, Peppy has been a wonderful friend and a tremendous advocate for the needy in our community.

Born in the Ukraine in 1935, Peppy endured a most difficult and painful childhood. During World War II, the Nazis invaded Peppy's hometown and created a Jewish ghetto. Fortunately, Peppy and her family, which consisted of her mother and father, escaped the ghetto and hid from the Nazis in a farmer's barn. One night, while her father was searching for a new hiding place, the farmer told them that they would have to leave the barn soon. Peppy's mother went to find her husband. A short while later, Peppy's father returned, but she never saw her mother again. Peppy's mother had been killed by the Nazis. Peppy and her father lost all their relatives in the Holocaust. After the war, Peppy lived in displaced camps across Europe, finally settling in Italy. In 1950, Peppy and her family moved to Flint, MI to begin a new life. A few years later, she met Morrie Rosenthal and they married in 1956.

Mr. Speaker, it is very important to understand Peppy's childhood, because like so many others, it shaped the way she has viewed her life. Peppy understands the ugliness of prejudice and racism, she has felt the pains of hunger, and she knows the loneliness of being disenfranchised. During the early 1960's, Peppy became involved in the civil rights movement. She did not get involved because it was politically the right thing to do, she fought for civil rights because she knew

that the injustice of one person, is an injustice to all people. She soon became close friends with Edgar Holt, Floyd McCree, and Helen Harris, people who shaped her life.

Peppy attended school at C.S. Mott Community College and the University of Michigan-Flint where she obtained her bachelor's degree in sociology. Soon after graduating, she worked as a home counselor for the Flint School System and then began working for Bob Leonard at the Genesee County Prosecutor's Office in the Consumer Affairs Division. In this office, Peppy distinguished herself as an advocate for the people of Genesee County. However, it was her most recent position with the Genesee County Community Action Agency that Peppy was most able to put her skills to work.

As the director of the Neighborhood Service Center, Peppy was responsible for helping the most economically vulnerable people in our community. Peppy greatly expanded the Summer Food Feeding Program in our community, including many of the black churches. Moreover, Peppy administrated the Temporary Emergency Food Program, a program which provided Federal commodities to the poor. The way she administered the program was so innovative that it has been copied by several food providers around the country. She helped to establish the women's shelter, a food bank, and a clothing center. Not only has she operated these programs to help the poor, she has hired welfare recipients who have become some of her best caseworkers at the G.C.C.A.A. Neighborhood Service Center. Peppy has been very active throughout the community serving on the boards of the Urban League of Flint, Urban Coalition, Flint Jewish Social Services, Flint Jewish Federation Community ARE, League of Women Voters, and the YWCA.

But Peppy's work goes deeper than these programs and boards, her most important attribute is being a tireless and relentless advocate for our community. Over the years, Peppy has repeatedly and successfully fought the U.S. Department of Agriculture to provide for more food for the poor. She has gone to court on behalf of clients to prevent them from losing their homes, and she has worked with local utilities to ensure that children and senior citizens would have water and heat. There is no question that Peppy has literally saved lives in this community. As an advocate for the poor, the elderly, and the children, she has cut through the bureaucracy of government. When a person comes to Peppy for help, they know she will do whatever it takes to help them. And when other social service providers in our community have a difficult problem with a client, they know to call Peppy because she will know exactly what to do. Peppy's phone calls on behalf of her clients are legend. Whether its calling her Congressman, mayor or State representative for help, or the local grocery store for excess food, Peppy knows how government works. But one thing is clear, she never asks for help for herself, but only for her clients. And her clients are from all over our community, black and white, labor and management, and young and old. Peppy is respected and loved in all communities.

Mr. Speaker, Peppy has recently retired from G.C.C.A.A. and we will all miss her in

that position. She has touched so many lives in our community and has made Flint a better place to live. We look forward to seeing Peppy, and her grandson Jordan, making the rounds throughout the community. I know she will continue the fight for human dignity and justice, a fight she has fought so well all of her life.

ROBERT ENGLAND RETIRES
AFTER 20 YEARS OF SERVICE TO
THE MARITIME INSTITUTE OF
TECHNOLOGY AND GRADUATE
STUDIES

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Robert E. England upon his retirement after 20 years of service to the Maritime Institute of Technology and Graduate Studies.

An outstanding administrator, Robert England will retire from his position as residence director at the age of 68. Robert England's career is one marked by distinction and integrity. A lifelong resident of Baltimore, Bob served as a signal corpsman in the Army during World War II. While in the service, he was stationed at Attu and Kiska Islands off Alaska. From 1947 to 1972, he worked his way up from clerk to general manager at the Southern Hotel and later went to work for the Lord Baltimore Hotel.

It should be noted that these once premier hotels lost much of their standing about the same time Bob left. Many who know Bob credit him with the quality and service the hotels had become known for and attribute the lost stature of these Baltimore institutions to his departure.

However, the Maritime Institute of Technology and Graduate Studies in Linthicum Heights, MD, has had the good fortune of Bob's expertise and professionalism. Bob personifies the American work ethic and American dream. He established his reputation with hard work and dedication.

It is with utmost respect and admiration that I congratulate Robert England upon his retirement. To invest two decades of one's life to one particular job reflects a great deal of devotion and satisfaction with one's place in life. The contributions of Robert England to the Maritime Institute of Technology and Graduate Studies and to the maritime industry are unmistakable. Bob's hard work and dedication are a testimony to his fortitude of character and spirit.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, it is with utmost respect and admiration that I commend Robert E. England upon a job well done. May God bless him with continued health and happiness in the years ahead.

CONGRESSMAN HEFLEY CONGRATULATES COL. TERRY M. MCKENZIE ON HIS SERVICE TO THE U.S. AIR FORCE

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, Col. Terry M. McKenzie, Vice Director of Plans at Headquarters, U.S. Space Command [USSPACECOM], will soon be retiring after 26 years of dedicated service in the U.S. Air Force. I would like to acknowledge his distinguished military career.

Colonel McKenzie has demonstrated unsurpassed leadership and has made vital contributions to the security posture of the United States. Most notable have been his achievements in progressively more demanding leadership and management positions involving tactical command and control [C2], strategic defense, and space.

As an innovator in the tactical C2 mission area, Colonel McKenzie provided day-to-day management of all tactical air control systems in the United States, including 25 E-3 AWACS aircraft. He led a 300-person tactical control unit through 10 exercises, including a 5,000-mile deployment with an experimental mobility package that reduced airlift by half. Colonel McKenzie served as part of the cadre which developed initial E-3 organizational and operational plans.

In strategic defense, Colonel McKenzie was directly involved in formulating operational requirements and employment concepts for ballistic missile defense [BMD]. He guided the USSPACECOM's BMD management organization and orchestrated the Command's interaction with SDIO. Colonel McKenzie spearheaded development of the BMD Operations Concept briefing to the JCS and the briefing to Congress on Cheyenne Mountain Upgrade programs by the CINC. Also an expert in air defense operations, Colonel McKenzie led the development of the Government acceptance criteria for the first Region Operations Control Center and employment concepts for the OTH-B radar, North Warning System, and Seek Skyhook System.

Lastly, Colonel McKenzie's most recent senior staff assignments at USSPACECOM have contributed in establishing USSPACECOM as the primary DOD voice on military space issues. While at USSPACECOM, Colonel McKenzie excelled as the executive assistant to the Commander in Chief, directing his personal staff and ensuring effective execution of staff actions in the headquarters. He also served as the vice director of the plans directorate—a strategic planning staff developing policy, doctrine, and concepts for space.

His contributions to the space mission included guiding the requirements development for space systems and USSPACECOM's involvement in DOD's acquisition process. As the command's senior staff director for planning, programming, and budgeting activities, Colonel McKenzie planned and participated in preparation of USCINSPACE congressional testimony and controlled interface with JCS/ service legislative liaison organizations and

congressional committee staffs. Colonel McKenzie's valuable leadership and decision-making includes daily contact on policy and strategy issues such as arms control, launch, space debris, and commercialization.

We on the Armed Services Committee and in the House of Representatives owe Colonel McKenzie a great deal. His endeavors throughout his career will have untold positive impacts on both our national security and space postures for years to come. Given Colonel McKenzie's successful military career, his wife, Pam, should have a great deal of pride in her contribution to the Air Force family, her community and our country.

Col. Terry McKenzie will be retiring on April 1, 1992. We wish both Terry and Pam well as they embark on a new chapter in their lives.

TERRORISM IN ANY FORM CANNOT BE CONDONED

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to inform my colleagues that yesterday morning a bomb exploded outside a building housing the Syrian mission to the United Nations in New York City. Across town, later that morning, another unexploded bomb was found with a note attached proclaiming "Free Syrian Jews."

As one of the cochairmen of the congressional caucus for Syrian Jewry, I want to express my condemnation of this action, and indeed, of all forms of terrorism. Syria's tiny Jewish community is held hostage by Syrian President Hafez El-Assad, and two Syrian Jews are currently in prison on scurrilous charges. Resorting to violence on their behalf, however, is not the answer.

This irresponsible act was immediately denounced by the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, the Council for the Rescue of Syrian Jews, the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York, and the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council. The congressional caucus for Syrian Jews joins them in condemning this bombing, and pledges to continue its efforts of freedom for Syria's Jews through diplomacy, public pressure, and other nonviolent means. Terrorism in any form cannot be condoned.

TRIBUTE TO BERT FEINBERG

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to the Riverdale Community Center on its 20th anniversary, and particularly the president of its board, Bert Feinberg.

Two decades ago, Bert and his neighbors realized that there was no place in their community for teenagers to enjoy safe and enjoyable activities. With the rising scourge of drugs and crime on the streets, someone had to do

something to prevent the youth of Riverdale from falling into trouble and despair. Bert Feinberg, with a little help from his friends, has been that someone.

What started out as a group of kids playing ball in a courtyard has grown into a multiservice agency that serves over 3,500 people a year in programs for everyone from preschoolers to senior citizens. All the people who have contributed to the success of the Riverdale Community Center are to be commended for their hard work and dedication to the community.

They have all had the good fortune of working side-by-side with Bert Feinberg, whose activities in the community are certainly not limited to the community center. For all he has done at the center and as a member of Community Board 8 and the Riverdale Temple, his friends and neighbors say "thank you" to Bert Feinberg.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION EFFECTING THE TRUCKING INDUSTRY

HON. PETE GEREN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am joined by Congressman WILLIAM CLINGER of Pennsylvania, Congressman MIKE PARKER of Mississippi, and Congressman BILL EMERSON of Missouri in introducing legislation today that would exempt private trucking operations from certain unreasonable intrastate trucking regulations.

State economic regulation of intrastate shipping has a direct impact on consumers. Over 42 States exercise some degree of economic regulation of intrastate trucking. Intrastate rates are consistently higher than interstate rates for similar cargoes and distances. It doesn't make sense to pay less to ship an item from California to Texas, than to ship an item from city to city within Texas, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, or any other State.

In some cases, companies have chosen to locate their facilities in adjacent States to take advantage of deregulated interstate regulations. This action has deterred economic development in most of these States.

The bill we are introducing today relates only to private trucking operations and private carriers. Other legislation is pending in the House Public Works Subcommittee on Surface Transportation that addresses other aspects of the intrastate trucking regulation issue.

Private carriers are restricted by most States from hauling goods for related companies—for example, parents, subsidiaries or affiliates, or outside companies. Many States prohibit private carriers from using leased trucks and drivers from the same source, thus requiring large capital investments to run a private fleet.

This legislation would allow private carriers to: Haul goods from related companies—parents, subsidiaries or affiliates—for compensation; use trucks and drivers leased from a single source—leasing company or other carrier;

lease their own trucks and drivers to other carriers; set up transportation subsidiaries that can haul for the parent or related companies without State regulation, and haul for other shippers under the same rules as common and contract carriers; and use vehicles and personnel that are dedicated by other carriers to the exclusive use of a company's private fleet.

Mr. Speaker, the cost of intrastate regulations to shippers and carriers has been estimated in the hundreds of millions of dollars. These costs are passed on to consumers.

The time has come for us to address the issue of intrastate trucking regulation. The time is now.

I hope that my colleagues will review this legislation and join us in supporting this important bill.

SOUTH AFRICA ON THE EDGE

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, when I visited South Africa and saw first-hand the situation there, I was convinced that change in South Africa was inevitable. The change envisioned is the complete abolition of apartheid, the institution of a balanced democratic government which allows participation by all citizens, respect for human rights, and economic opportunity for everyone—in short equality and racial harmony.

Last week, the momentum for this type of positive change in South Africa encountered a major roadblock and all of the gains that have been made in the last several years have been put in jeopardy.

On February 19, the Conservative Party (CP) candidate Andries Beyers defeated the National Party (NP) candidate Theuns Kruger by 2,140 votes out of a total of 17,397 cast in a by-election in the town of Potchefstroom. This seemingly unimportant election outcome prompted the Conservative Party to claim that the ruling National Party and President F.W. de Klerk no longer have the confidence of white people of South Africa and can no longer represent whites at the Conference for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa). Codesa is presently in the process of preparing a draft constitution for South Africa that will be used as a blueprint for creating a new, non-segregated government for all South Africans.

In an incredible gamble, President de Klerk has made a bold move to reaffirm his authority to proceed with reforms by calling for a national, whites only referendum to determine who the whites want to negotiate on their behalf at Codesa. Mr. de Klerk announced that if the National Party lost this referendum, he and the National Party would resign, throwing the South African political situation into chaos. If the NP wins, President de Klerk will have a clear mandate to proceed and the type of change he envisions has a chance to become a reality. If, on the other hand, the Conservative Party prevails, a new constitution is almost certainly out of the question, and apartheid will, in effect, be reaffirmed. The frustra-

tion of continued exclusion from decision making that directly affects their lives may be too much for long suffering South African blacks, and civil war is a real possibility.

In the past several years the international community has begun to take steps to reincorporate South Africa into the community of nations. These steps have been directly tied to the progress South Africans have made toward improving the fairness and equity of their political and economic systems. The world has watched very closely for signs of improvement and extended support when they appeared. But it is crystal clear that the world will be just as quick to pull back and throw up a wall of isolation around South Africa if the commitment to progress does not continue.

The consequences of regressing are unmistakable. The international community and, based on history, the United States Congress, will respond quickly and decisively by withdrawing this support and isolating South Africa as never before. I have overheard other Members, including several in the Senate, suggest the possibility of reimposing United States sanctions on South Africa if progress stalls or moves backward. This would be a very unfortunate move, in my opinion, but it is one that I think very likely if progress in South Africa ceases.

The world has sent South Africa a repeating message: There is no future in segregation—not for the individuals who live in South Africa and not for South Africa as a nation. The vote there on March 17 will determine more than the fate of the constitutional negotiations. It will determine the future of South Africa and its place in the world community.

A TRIBUTE TO RAUL JULIA

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a highly talented individual who is the pride and joy of Puerto Ricans everywhere; Raul Julia. This internationally renowned Puerto Rican-born artist is presently here in Washington performing the title role in "Man of La Mancha" at the National Theater. Most recently he has been seen in the very successful film, "The Addams Family," in the role of Gomez, and will shortly be seen on screen again in the soon-to-be-released film "The Plague."

Mr. Julia is much admired both by critics and his acting colleagues for his exceptionally diverse artistic abilities. A complete entertainer, he can act, sing, and dance superbly. He has been a consuming, lifelong interest in theater. His very first role was the part of a devil in a play while in the first grade of school. He continued to perform in school productions as well as various amateur productions while studying for his bachelor's degree at the University of Puerto Rico and from graduation on, he was determined to dedicate himself fully to the acting profession.

Mr. Julia worked with various local theatrical groups and performed in nightclubs in Puerto Rico. In 1964, the actor Orson Bean watched

him in a nightclub in San Juan and was so impressed that he urged him to move to New York City and study acting under the drama coach Wynn Handman. Mr. Julia soon won his first role as Astolfo in a Spanish production of "Life Is a Dream" by Calderon de la Barca.

For the next 12 years, his repertoire ranged from Shakespeare to Chekhov to musicals, first off-Broadway and, then in 1968, he made his Broadway debut as Chan in "The Cuban Thing." Mr. Julia enchanted public and critics alike with his commanding stage presence and his versatility. Excellent reviews ultimately led to four Tony nominations, including one in 1971 for best actor in a musical.

On stage, frequently under the direction of the late Joseph Papp, Mr. Julia performed in productions of "The Proposal," "Macbeth," "Titus Andronicus," "As You Like It," "The Taming of the Shrew," "King Lear," "Two Gentlemen of Verona," "The Cherry Orchard," "Othello," "Indians," "The Castro Complex," "No Exit," "Your Own Thing," "Paradise Gardens East," "Conerico Was Here to Stay," "The Persians," "The Emperor of Late Night Radio," "The Robber Bridegroom," "Via Galactica," "Dracula," "Betrayal," "Where's Charley?," "Nine," "Design for Living," "Arms and the Man," "The Threepenny Opera," and currently as Don Quixote in the well-received 25th anniversary production of "Man of La Mancha."

Mr. Julia made his film debut in 1971 in three productions: "The Organization Man," "Been Down So Long It Looks Like Up," and "The Panic in Needle Park." Other films include "The Gumball Rally," "The Eyes of Laura Mars," "One From the Heart," "The Tempest," "Compromising Positions," "Mack the Knife," "The Morning After," "Tequila Sunrise," "The Penitent," "Moon Over Parador," "Kiss of the Spider Woman," "Romero," "Presumed Innocent," "The Rookie," and "Havana."

Mr. Julia has been acclaimed for his ability to take on a broad range of roles. Successfully overcoming the stereotypical casting practices from which too many actors suffer, Mr. Julia has paved the way for Puerto Rican and other Hispanic artists by establishing that a performer's ability to succeed in a role is not dependent upon his or her ethnicity.

In addition, Mr. Julia is also active in the Hispanic Organization of Latin Actors [HOLA], which promotes the development of theater in the Spanish language and through which the preservation and advancement of Hispanic culture is promoted. Another organization to which Mr. Julia has devoted considerable time over the past two decades is the Hunger Project, whose aim is to eradicate world hunger by the year 2000.

This generous, gifted man has dedicated himself to bringing joy into our lives through his many talents as well as his contributions to the battle against the devastating hunger which plagues such a large percentage of the world's population. With his talent and his concern for the underprivileged, Mr. Julia is a great source of inspiration to Americans everywhere. His example will enable future generations to enjoy the benefits of an artistic environment in which every aspiring artist will have the opportunity to display his/her range of talents regardless of ethnic background.

Mr. Speaker, please join me today in expressing our gratitude to Mr. Julia for his contributions to the advancement of Hispanics, for his commitment to ending world hunger, and for providing us with countless hours of pleasure through his magnificent artistic performances.

RECOGNITION OF EMILY D. GRAHAM ON HER SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Emily Denise Graham on her selection as a regional recipient in the AAU/Mars Milky Way High School All-American Award.

Emily is a senior at Tullahoma High School in Tullahoma, TN. She has been recognized for her excellent academic record, her leadership abilities, and her involvement with several community service projects. As a regional recipient, Emily has received a \$10,000 scholarship and is now competing for a \$40,000 national award.

Emily is currently ranked second in her class, a member of the varsity track, cheerleading and swimming teams, active in drama and music, a leader in her church, and active in student government. She has been a positive influence in her school and her community, and is continuing her dedication to helping others by considering a career in medicine.

It's great to know that even in this day and age, there are many young men and women like Emily eager to learn and help. I'm sure her college years will be as positive as her early years, and I hope that all she will continue to share all she has learned with the people in her life.

Everyone who knows Emily is thrilled she has been selected as a scholarship winner. I'm sure her parents, teachers, and friends are very proud, and I wish Emily the best of luck in the national scholarship competition and in her future.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to delay the implementation of regulations carrying out the coordinated review effort under the National School Lunch Program for 1 year.

The 1989 reauthorization of the School Lunch Program included a new provision requiring the development of a unified system to ensure accountability through reasonable audits and reviews. A major component of this provision required that such activities be coordinated "in a manner that minimize[d] the imposition of additional duties on local food service authorities."

Congressional intent was to simplify an already burdensome system of audits and compliance activities and to reduce paperwork. A 1988 report by the National Center for Education Statistics [NCES] found that school meal reporting requirements accounted for 44 percent of the reporting burden on schools.

The committee has received numerous complaints from local school districts, State school food service authorities, and test pilot sites detailing their concerns that the regulations are overly complex, disorganized, punitive, and burdensome.

This legislation will ensure that there is adequate time to refine the instruments necessary to conduct the audits, address issues of equity and training, and complete successful field testing.

FUNDING THE BOSTON HARBOR CLEANUP

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to provide Federal funding for the cleanup of Boston Harbor. This legislation, which I am introducing with my colleagues from Massachusetts, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. FRANK, and Mr. EARLY, parallels legislation introduced in the Senate by Senators KERRY and KENNEDY. It would provide a major new commitment to cleaning up Boston Harbor over the next 5 years.

The legislation we have proposed today would provide \$1 billion in Federal funding for the cleanup of the harbor over the next 5 years—approximately 20 percent of the total cost of the project.

President Bush made the water quality problems in Boston Harbor a major campaign issue in 1988. And although his proposals for \$100 million in fiscal 1992 and 1993 are a good first step, this is only a drop in the bucket for a project that will cost over \$6 billion. While the President brought national attention to Boston Harbor, he has not brought national funding in any significant amount. This bill will authorize funding the Federal Government's fair share to Boston Harbor.

The need for this legislation is clear: The Massachusetts Water Resources Authority estimates that water and sewer rates in the Boston area will increase over 30 percent each year. In 1992, rates for Boston ratepayers will be double the national average for major metropolitan areas and by 1998 they will have increased over 600 percent in 10 years. Within the next few years, water and sewer charges will even surpass property rates in some areas. This is a burden that simply can not be shouldered by Boston residents alone.

The benefits of the Federal funding we propose for the local economy are substantial. Using MWRA estimates, the \$1 billion in Federal funding authorized by this Boston Harbor funding bill would mean a yearly reduction of \$150 per household and a reduction of \$4,500 over the 30 year life of MWRA bonds.

A study prepared by Cambridge Systematics, Inc., estimates that during the 1990's the project will provide approximately \$3 billion to the Boston area economy—or \$2 for every \$1 spent locally. With one of the highest unemployment rates in the country, the estimated 4,000 jobs that would be created by the project would have a significant impact.

During the 1970's and 1980's, the Federal Government passed major clean water regulations and established Federal grant programs to assist States and localities in meeting these goals. Cities across the country received Federal matching grants representing between 55 and 75 percent of the cost of water and sewage treatment works.

Boston and a handful of other coastal cities did not receive these Federal grants because they were in the process of seeking a modification of the Federal regulations when the grant program ran out. The EPA eventually decided not to allow modifications in the clean water requirements, leaving those cities to build sewage treatment plants without the Federal grant program.

The legislation we are introducing today to provide \$1 billion in Federal funds under the Clean Water Act for Boston Harbor will not bring Federal funds to Boston in amounts provided to other cities. But it represents a necessary and thoroughly fair Federal commitment to cleaning up one of the most beautiful and productive harbors in this country.

H.R. 4339

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This act may be cited as the "Boston Harbor Cleanup Funding Act."

SEC. 2. BOSTON HARBOR.

Title V of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 519 as section 520; and

(2) by inserting after section 518 the following new section:

"SEC. 519. BOSTON HARBOR AND ADJACENT WATERS.

"(a) The Administrator shall establish a grant program to make grants to the State of Massachusetts for use by the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority for constructing wastewater treatment works for the areas served by the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority.

"(b) The Federal share of any construction project described in subsection (a) of this section shall not exceed 75 percent of the cost of construction of the wastewater treatment work.

"(c)(1) for the purposes of carrying out the grant program under this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal years 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997.

"(2) The amounts authorized by paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.

"(3) The amounts authorized by paragraph (1) shall be in addition to any other amounts authorized to be appropriated under titles II and VI of this Act."

THE PRESIDENT SHOULD TERMINATE CERTAIN GSP PETITIONS

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a matter of great concern and to ask the support of my colleagues in expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the President should terminate certain current generalized system of preferences petitions from Central and Eastern European countries.

I believe that every Member of this body supports the efforts which have led to freedom for those Eastern European nations which were dominated for decades by the Soviet Union. We have already done a great deal to support those emerging democracies and I believe those efforts should continue.

However, the administration and specifically certain elements in the U.S. Department of State, in their enthusiasm to help these emerging democracies and in their obvious ignorance of the true state of American agriculture, have chosen to attempt to use the generalized system of preferences, the GSP Program, to reward certain of those emerging democracies with duty free access to the U.S. market.

GSP petitions which had been rejected on May 3, 1991 after a thorough investigation were opened for re-review on July 12, 1991, on Goya cheese, prepared or preserve mushrooms, grape wine, and other products.

The granting of these petitions would cause great harm to the affected elements of the U.S. economy but I will direct my remarks to the particular petition of which I have the most direct knowledge, and which has the potential to do the greatest harm to dairy farmers all over this Nation including my State of Wisconsin.

To anyone who has studied this issue and read the documentation, it is quite clear that the proponents of these petitions within our own Government, while well intentioned, are attempting to provide economic benefits to these emerging democracies, in this case, Hungary, through the GSP Program because straightforward foreign aid is very difficult in our current budgetary dilemma.

Granting GSP status to Goya cheese would in fact help Hungary which is a producer of this hard grating Italian-type cheese. But what has not been clear previously is that the principal beneficiary of granting GSP status of Goya cheese would be the European Community and South American countries, particularly Argentina and Uruguay, which ship twice as much Goya to the United States as Hungary. Therefore it should be obvious that not only do we run the very real risk of placing domestic cheese producers in jeopardy, we do so by benefitting countries other than the one which initiated the Goya cheese petition.

Moreover, recent testimony before the GSP Subcommittee of the Trade Policy Review Group revealed that the principal beneficiary of the Goya petition would likely be the American proponent of the Goya petition, the Duna Cheese Co., a Dutch-owned firm. If the Hun-

garian petition if approved, the American farmer would be put in the position of subsidizing not only the European Community, but a large Dutch trading company, all at a time when the income of American dairy farmers is at an all-time low.

Starting almost 1 year ago, we made a very strong case to Ambassador Carla Hills, the U.S. Trade Representative, concerning our objections and the obvious disadvantages of favorably considering this petition. On March 8, 1991, I wrote to Ambassador Hills stating in part:

I strongly believe that duty-free treatment of Goya cheese would seriously dislocate domestic hard cheese products and negatively affect the Federal price support program and injure U.S. dairy farmers.

I also told Ambassador Hills then what those who are coming forward now to oppose this petitions will tell you, that is:

Goya cheese is directly competitive with domestically produced Italian-type cheese. It is estimated that elimination of the 25 percent duty could undercut U.S. hard cheese by a minimum of 30 cents per pound, making it virtually impossible for U.S. manufacturers to compete against this imported product.

Those were the facts then and those are the facts today. That this matter was pushed forward for consideration again a mere 3 months after the petition's initial rejection is a clear indication that this matter is not being considered on its merits but on other foreign policy considerations. It is simply the manipulation of the law based on foreign policy considerations to the detriment of the American dairy industry.

We have under present GATT rules a cheese quota of 1½ percent of domestic production which equals 2,160 million pounds. We would advocate that those who seek to help Hungary, justifiably, pursue the same course of action which we have advocated with other new or emerging democracies. Thus, we believe strongly that the present quota, some of which is not used, should be reallocated to these emerging democracies. It is especially important that during this crucial time for discussion and negotiations of both a new GATT agreement and a North American Free-Trade Agreement [NAFTA] that our Government not randomly pursue policies which would totally undermine our present trade policies.

In our communications to Ambassador Hills we have noted that none of the items being re-reviewed are covered by a quota and could be imported in quantities that would severely hurt domestic interests. For instance, U.S. industry sources in whom we have great confidence indicate that granting GSP status on Goya cheese could result in as much as 50,000 to 100,000 tons of Goya from all sources entering the United States to compete with domestic product.

To put this into perspective, 50,000 metric tons of Goya cheese represents the equivalent of approximately 1 billion pounds of farm produced milk; 100,000 tons would represent 2 billion pounds milk equivalent. The milk production that would be displaced would be converted into additional dairy products sold to USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation [CCC] under the domestic price support program.

Recently, just a 1-percent surplus in domestic production caused a 30-percent drop in

dairy prices received by farmers resulting in a 13-year record low price for fluid milk. Clearly the dairy industry in this country cannot financially weather the price drop a GSP decision of this magnitude could cause.

Industry analysts predict that approving this GSP request could result in as much as 2 billion pounds, milk equivalent, of additional CCC purchases. This would add over \$200 million to the cost of the program. Part of any additional cost would add to the Federal budget deficit while part might be paid directly by dairy farmers under the dairy assessment program. I would remind you that those dairy assessments come from the farmer's milk check, in other words, directly off his bottom line.

Under the provisions of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, dairy farmers will be assessed for the projected cost of CCC dairy product purchases in excess of 7 billion pounds, milk equivalent. The Secretary of Agriculture recently projected CCC purchases for calendar year 1992 at 6.2 billion pounds, milk equivalent. It is easy to see that, should the Goya petition be allowed, there would be an almost immediate and direct impact upon the price of milk and on dairy farmer income.

Dairy farmers have already taken very strong and painful steps to bring their production in line with demand. The granting of this petition would have the effect of being extremely discouraging to farmers who have worked so hard to solve their own production management problems.

Should the Goya cheese petition be allowed, we believe that not only would there be immediate and devastatingly large duty-free shipments of Goya cheese into the United States from Hungary, Argentina, and Uruguay, but a number of other countries would shift production to Goya cheese in order to take advantage of this situation. It is clear that allowing Goya to enter this country duty free would without question spell the end for domestic production of Italian-type hard grating cheese.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, I hope that you will agree with me that this House resolution should be passed on an expedited basis to put this body on record in opposition to the re-review of these rejected GSP petitions.

And I want to make it clear to all concerned if we are unable to head off this ill-conceived effort, then the time may have come for us to take a serious look at this program. If the GSP Program is to be misused as it has been in this case to the detriment of American dairymen and workers, then it may very well be time that we in the Congress put a stake in the heart of what is fast becoming a monster.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT H. WHITSTOCK

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of New Jersey's most spirited and admired citizens, Robert H. Whitstock.

As part of the Seeing Eye organization for 35 years, Bob has helped countless blind people gain greater personal independence through guide dogs, and he has been a major reason why the institution was recognized as one of President Bush's "Thousand Points of Light." But equally important, he has been a friend to the Seeing Eye's students and staff and, as one of only two blind employees, he has worked to prove that blindness is not a handicap.

Despite obstacles, Bob excelled as a student, graduating from Hamilton College in 1952 with honors. He then received a degree from Harvard Law School and became a member of the New York Bar. Before joining the Seeing Eye in 1957, he was a history instructor at the New York Institute for the Blind.

When he started work at the Seeing Eye, Bob once said that his predecessor, Morris Frank, "had accomplished miracles. And [he] didn't want to let people down by doing less."

Well, Bob Whitstock has performed his own miracles and, upon his retirement, I think it is safe to say that he never let anyone down. He is an inspiration to his profession and to anyone who has had the good fortune to know him.

I would like to thank Bob Whitstock for his tireless efforts and dedication to helping others, and wish him continued happiness and success.

VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATIONS' OF AMERICA WEEK, FEBRUARY 16-22, 1992

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, as you may know, the week of February 16-22 marked the observance of Visiting Nurse Associations' of America Week. I am proud to report that the Visiting Nurse Association of Baltimore will be 97 years old this year and has made more than 1 million visits to over 100,000 patients.

Founded in 1895 by Evelyn Pope, a young graduate nurse, the Visiting Nurse Association [VNA] of Baltimore is Maryland's oldest and largest nonprofit home health care delivery organization and covers a five county region in central Maryland.

Throughout history, the VNA has endured the test of time and has seen Baltimore through the great Baltimore fire of 1904, tuberculosis, flu epidemics, typhoid fever, and now AIDS. With 500 employees, the VNA of Baltimore has grown tremendously from the early days when its first office opened over a candy shop on South Charles Street.

Regardless of race, color, creed, sex, age, or national origin, VNA is dedicated to, "the provision of efficient and effective health care services to patients in their homes." Their goal is, "to assist each patient to regain optimal health and independence, maintain their current level of function or experience a peaceful death." As long as costs can be supported by reimbursement sources, contributions and/or grants, the VNA is available to all citizens regardless of their ability to pay as a basic health resource.

Home health care has an important psychological benefit for both patients and family and helps to contain costs by allowing the patient to remain at home. The recipients of this service cut across all segments of society. The VNA provides a broad range of services from therapy services to maternal and child care services.

Health care is indeed a very important and current issue for many Americans today. The Visiting Nurse Association of Baltimore has sought to service others through giving of themselves. Their hard work and dedication truly is commendable.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, it is with utmost respect and admiration that I ask you to join me in recognizing the Visiting Nurse Association. Throughout our Nation they have faithfully brought healing and compassion to countless individuals.

TRIBUTE TO MR. JOHN PAUL DOYLE

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, March 6, a tribute is planned for a very special individual with the proceeds intended to benefit a very special cause. That evening in Eatontown, NJ, some of the many friends of Mr. John Paul Doyle of Brick, NJ, are planning a surprise event, which will also help raise funds for the establishment of the John L. and Sarah J. Doyle Annual Lecture at Rutgers University.

John Paul Doyle has been one of the most distinguished public officials in the State of New Jersey in general, and in the Ocean County area in particular, for some two decades. Mr. Doyle was elected to the State assembly in 1973, one of the first Democrats elected to the legislature from Ocean County in more than a half century. He was reelected eight times, serving until January of this year. During his tenure, Mr. Doyle distinguished himself as a leader on shore protection and environmental issues, initiatives to promote New Jersey's tourism industry, programs for the elderly and disabled, and tax relief issues. He also held the position of majority leader from 1982 through 1985 and deputy speaker in the 1990-91 session.

A graduate of Rutgers University and Rutgers Law School, Mr. Doyle has decided to give something back to his alma mater, the State University of New Jersey. Thus, he is working to create an annual lecture at the University's Eagleton Institute of Politics for students and political scientists. In addition, John Paul Doyle has dedicated the lecture series to his parents, his late father John L. Doyle, and his mother Sarah J. Doyle who resides in Brick. Further testifying to the closeness of the Doyle family, John Paul's brother and four sisters will be in attendance at next Friday's surprise tribute.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great loss that John Paul Doyle is no longer a member of the State assembly to serve the people of the State of New Jersey. But he continues to be an active

member of the community, and the people of our State will continue to benefit from his work for years to come. I am proud to call him my friend, and I wish him many years of continued happiness and success.

CONGRATULATIONS TO HOLLYWOOD TEMPLE BETH EL

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating Hollywood Temple Beth El on their 70th anniversary. On January 26, 1922, Hollywood Temple Beth El was founded to serve the needs of the flourishing Jewish community in Los Angeles. For the past 70 years, it has fulfilled this duty through industry and perseverance and continues to be an asset and an inspiration in the Jewish community.

On April 5, 1992, Hollywood Temple Beth El will be celebrating its 70th anniversary. On this momentous occasion, the temple will be honoring two dedicated and committed members for their civic, humanitarian, and religious causes—Arthur and Frances Linsk.

The Linsk have been invaluable members of Hollywood Temple Beth El and assist the temple in maintaining its position as the nucleus of the community. Arthur Linsk is the current chairman of the board and past president of Hollywood Temple Beth El. His numerous philanthropic ventures include member of the board of Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children, 33d degree Mason, and past master of Loyalty Lodge No. 529 F&AM.

Frances Linsk is currently a member of the executive board of Hollywood Temple Beth El and past president of the temple's sisterhood. Her outstanding performance in these positions has benefitted the temple and the community. She is also a past matron of Ionic Menorah Chapter for the Eastern Star.

Congratulations to Hollywood Temple Beth El in its 70 years of service to the community. May it continue to prosper and fulfill its goals of teaching spiritual and ethical values to young and old alike and providing an inspiration for civic welfare.

PUBLIC SERVICE RECOGNITION WEEK

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to express my support for public service recognition week introduced today by my colleague, JIM MORAN from Virginia. This resolution would designate the week of May 4-10, 1992 as "Public Employees Recognition Week."

Every Member of Congress has public employees who police their streets, fight their fires, teach their children, and protect their environment. Many public employees work for significantly less money than their private sec-

tor counterparts, and many, like police officers and firefighters, take risks that the average worker never faces. Nevertheless, they continue in their work because they love it, and because they feel a special sense of duty and commitment to the society in which they live.

As a representative from a county with a significant number of Federal employees, not to mention the State, county, and local employees I deal with in my daily life, I can say that our public servants have earned my respect. These men and women truly embody the spirit of President John F. Kennedy's challenge to us during his inauguration over 30 years ago when he said, "Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country."

I know many Congressmen will welcome the opportunity to support this resolution, and that we are all looking forward to the week of May 4. Our public employees serve the demands and aspirations of this country, and we should all be proud to say thanks, we are a better Nation for your service.

IT IS TIME TO KNOW THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS WHO BOUNCED CHECKS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on October 3, I voted for, and the House passed House Resolution 236, which directs the Ethics Committee to investigate the operations of the House Bank and to determine whether specific Members of Congress repeatedly abused the banking privileges. Under House Resolution 236, the committee must compile a list of Members who abused the House Bank and determine what penalties are appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, it is now the end of February, and we still do not know the names of the Members who routinely and repeatedly bounced checks. As of today, the committee has not finished its investigation and no list of offending Members has been made available to the public or even to Members of Congress.

The American people want and deserve to know who these check kitters are. Until these names are disclosed, we're all being tarred with the same brush. This sentiment was expressed to me just last week by one of my constituents, Jim Frank from Greenwood, Indiana.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to disclose the names of the Members who routinely and repeatedly abused the banking privileges so we can restore integrity to the House of Representatives.

SYRIAN JEWRY

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to condemn in the strongest pos-

sible terms the placing of a pipe bomb outside of the Syrian mission to the United Nations, and a second one in another New York neighborhood. As a longtime advocate of freedom for Syrian Jewry, I am deeply saddened by such senseless violence, which has no place amongst our cries for freedom for the 4,000 Jews held hostage in Syria. I am thankful that no one was hurt in the attack.

I am hopeful that we can soon achieve freedom for all Syrian Jewry. Their desperate plight demands our full and immediate attention, and their cause is done a profound disservice by those who have committed these senseless acts of violence.

THE NEED FOR A FEDERAL TECHNOLOGY POLICY

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, much of the debate over a tax fairness package this week has centered on the need to provide an immediate boost to the recession-plagued economy and immediate relief for working families. But we cannot ignore the need for legislation to address the structural deficiencies in our economy that have made this recession so devastating. Over the past 20 years, we have lost our technological edge. Unless we come up with a long-term strategy for addressing that problem, we will be unable to maintain our standard of living and meet our future domestic needs.

Statistics abound to demonstrate the extent to which the United States has lost its technological superiority. Our share of the global aerospace market—a market that we virtually created—has dropped from 79 percent in 1970 to 62 percent in 1988. In 1983, we held 81 percent of the computer equipment and software market, but that figure dropped to 61 percent in 1989. Of course, the most notable example of America's fall from technological superiority is the automobile market, where our global market share has dropped from 46 to 23 percent between 1965 and 1988.

Even more troublesome than looking at the past is looking at the future. The Commerce Department recently identified 12 emerging technologies that it said featured a combined U.S. market potential of \$350 billion by 2000. Unfortunately, the report indicated that if current trends continue, the United States will fall behind Japan in most of them and trail the European Community in several of them.

America's ability to sustain its superpower status in the 21st century will depend on its economic strength. That strength will be defined by our ability to research, develop, and commercialize critical technologies. We cannot continue to rely on the invisible hand of the free market to maintain our preeminence in those technologies. Instead, we must foster greater cooperation between Government and industry in technology policy.

Today I am introducing the Advanced Technologies Capital Consortium Act. I am pleased to note that identical legislation is being introduced today in the Senate by Senator JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

This bill will provide Government support for a private consortium that will invest in the innovation and commercialization of critical technologies, which are those identified by the National Critical Technologies Panel in its biannual report. The following are the bill's major provisions:

Creation of an advanced technologies capital consortium [ATCC] to be made up of private enterprises, academic institutions, foundations, and/or State and local governments who are engaged in R&D of critical technologies.

The Secretary of Commerce would be directed to make grants and loans to the ATCC, which would be matched by the consortium on at least a 50-50 basis. This money would be used by the ATCC to invest in critical technologies by providing grants and loans to, or equity investments in, firms that are engaged in cutting edge research, development, application, or commercialization in critical technologies.

The ATCC would be comprised of at least four private sector corporations who are themselves engaged in critical technologies work. Participants would likely be large employers who already invest substantially in R&D in the United States. They would have to be either United States-owned or incorporated in the United States with a foreign parent from a country that treats U.S.-owned companies fairly. They would also have to commit to manufacturing in the United States any technology arising from ATCC support.

The bill would establish and advisory committee made up of key government officials, and modeled on the Sematech precedent, to advise the ATCC and the Secretary of Commerce on appropriate technology goals for the activities of the ATCC and a plan to achieve those goals.

The ATCC would invest pursuant to a agreements with the recipient firms which describe how intellectual property or profits would be shared if the new technologies are commercialized.

The ATCC would be directed to expeditiously transfer technology owned or developed by the ATCC to its participating members, who would use it to improve manufacturing productivity.

Funding for the ATCC would be authorized at no more than \$200 million per year; \$100 million would be authorized for the first year and \$200 million for each of the next 2 years.

This legislation will help remedy our inability to effectively identify, develop, and deploy needed technologies in a timely fashion. In addition, it is designed to deal with growing deficiencies in the venture capital market.

We have the world's best research infrastructure, the result of billions of dollars of investment in Government labs and universities over the past 40 years. We have 15 million companies involved in every known discipline that can translate new research discoveries into useful products, processes and services. But what we lack—and what this legislation is designed to give us—is an available pool of venture capital to ensure that these resources are mobilized.

There are those who will immediately brand this legislation as a mechanism for picking winners and losers. But that argument fails to

recognize that our Government needs to approach technology policy with a coherent strategy. Establishing a critical technologies list several years ago has helped us determine what is important. Now it's time to act in support of that list in a logical way.

Mr. Speaker, there is no longer any doubt that the Government must play a role in encouraging private R&D in critical technologies and industries. I believe that the best means of accomplishing this goal is to combine Government funding and advice with industry funding, experience, and profit motive. This approach will ensure that those technologies that are most important to America's competitiveness are researched, developed, and brought to market by American firms. I therefore urge my colleagues to support the Advanced Technologies Capital Consortium Act.

JEAN R. YAWKEY—A TRUE
BASEBALL FAN

HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I report to this House that Boston Red Sox majority owner Jean R. Yawkey died yesterday at the age of 83. Mrs. Yawkey passed away at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston 6 days after suffering a severe stroke. Jean Yawkey meant more to the Boston Red Sox, the Baseball Hall of Fame, the city of Boston and the city of Winter Haven, Florida, than I can put into words. She led a distinguished, quiet life dominated by impressive actions.

When long-time Red Sox owner Thomas A. Yawkey died in 1976, Mrs. Yawkey became the general partner of the syndicate which runs the team. During that time her beloved baseball club won the Eastern Division of the American League three times and lost their only World Series appearance during that period to the New York Mets in 1986. Jean Yawkey attended every Red Sox home game, cheered her team on and meticulously kept daily score in a custom-bound set of score cards. Even though it was reported that her health started to fail last year, she attended all home games. Since 1984 Mrs. Yawkey had been a director of the National Baseball Museum and Hall of Fame. She was the only woman ever elected to serve on that board. As was her husband before her, she was a well-known philanthropist and was beloved in both the Boston and Winter Haven communities.

Mr. Speaker, I had the great honor to be able to call Jean Yawkey a friend. Several times a season I would go to Boston and visit with her in her box and cheer for the good ol' Red Sox. I have had the privilege of working with and knowing the Yawkey family and all the Red Sox family since the team moved their spring training headquarters to Winter Haven many years ago.

As long as I remember the grace of Ted Williams at the bat, the splendor of Carl Yastrzemski in the field, the speed of Roger Clemens on the mound, the genius of Dick

Williams in the dugout, I will also remember the beauty of the true devoted fan in the rooftop box, Jean Yawkey—for indeed the greatest baseball diamond in America is the true "field of dreams," Fenway Park. The great moments that Tom and Jean Yawkey have afforded millions of baseball fans over the years will, I am sure, continue with the ongoing Red Sox organization. My thanks to the Yawkeys for so many magical baseball moments over the years as well as for the many personal memories they afforded me. God bless Jean Yawkey.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. CAROLYN
CHESNUT

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Mrs. Carolyn Chesnut on 50 years of service with Mount Vernon Mills, Riegel Textile Division, in Trion, GA. She will retire on March 27.

Mrs. Chesnut joined Mount Vernon Mills on February 18, 1942, during the heat of World War II. Her retirement comes on the brink of an expansion of manufacturing facilities which could result in the Trion Denim Mill becoming the world's largest denim manufacturer.

For 47 years, Mrs. Chesnut has worked in the personnel department of Mount Vernon, Riegel Division. For many years her responsibilities included orientation of new employees. The warm and special way in which she welcomed newcomers always made them feel right at home in the company's family of friends.

Mrs. Chesnut always has performed her duties with unfailing dedication and dignity, serving as a role model to all who know her. She is the recipient of the Zero Defects Achievement Award, the highest honor bestowed upon employees of Mount Vernon Mills, Riegel Textile Division, for outstanding performance.

Mrs. Chesnut's special story is told in the following article published in the February 26 edition of Trion Facts. At this time, I would like to share this story with my distinguished colleagues, and ask that they join me in wishing Mrs. Chesnut the best in her retirement years. She has more than earned it.

[From the Trion Facts, Feb. 26, 1992]

CAROLYN CLEVELAND CHESNUT COMPLETES 50
YEARS SERVICE

It's not been done more than five or six times within the whole of Riegel organization and to be listed with this distinguished list is indeed a singular honor. Beginning with your writer's earliest recollection of 50 year employees, C.H. McCullough moving up through people like Albert Croy, Ann Henderson, John Martin, Hobert Henderson, J.C. Woods, just to mention those within Trion's corporate limits, you are in distinguished company indeed and now we add the name of Margaret Carolyn Cleveland Chesnut. Remember the lady who signed you up for work, asked you all those questions about Combined Charities donations, home address, dependents and insurance and asked you to sign your work card, that's her. She's been doing that ever since 1945 when she first came into Personnel.

Let's not start there however because there is quite a bit more before that. She's a native of Gaylesville, Ala., where she now resides but between then and now she's established roots with just about every facet of the company that has been the recipient of her 50 years service. She is the daughter of the late Frank and Elsie Cleveland, came from a family of two brothers and two sisters (besides Carolyn). She finished High School at Gaylesville, came to Trion looking for a job and was hired the very first time she applied. She came to see Mr. Skip Henderson, was hired on the spot for the Glove Department of the General Office and went to work. After doing clerical and filing work she became Senior Clerk in 1945 in Shipping and Billing and transferred to Personnel Department where she became receptionist and interviewer and has been doing that now for the past 47 years.

After her father died, Carolyn's mother, Elsie, became the hostess for the fabulous Trion Inn where anybody and everybody who was connected with the Trion Company (before it became Riegel) stayed at one time or another. Glove Mill girls in large numbers occupied the top floor (which was off limits to boyfriends or any males for that matter) and she lived there for a time within easy walking distance of the work. The Personnel Department was located at that time out on the east side of the Finishing Plant facing the railroad tracks. Within its confines she was associated with and worked with such legendary figures as George Collette, John D. Taylor, Bob Powell, Sam Cook, two previous editors of the Trion Facts, Sarah Agnew (later Myers), Mary Jo Logan and then C.B. Bricker when he moved into Personnel and assumed the responsibility for the FACTS from Sarah, and of course our own J.V. "Shorty" Hawkins.

She married Judson Chestnut on June 25, 1949, they lived about one year at the Inn and then moved to the old Plaza Apartments just west of the General Office. Sometime in the 60s the old Plaza became history but before this happened, they moved back to Gaylesville where their son, George, was born and where they now reside. Thus began the commuting that must of a certainty established some kind of record in that field because she has been commuting to and from Gaylesville for about 34 years. The distance has been covered by a round trip through all kinds of severe weather, road conditions, ice storms and what have you but if it is possible to get into Trion at all, Carolyn makes it through, you can depend on that.

In her work at Personnel the direct responsibility for the Quarter Century Club has been on her shoulders, keeping the records up to date, an accurate list of active and inactive members filing employment records that are referred to very often by Riegel managers and staff people for vital information seeing that employees who earn merit pins are properly recognized and presented with their awards. The list of members is used to seat the club member during the Annual Quarter Century Banquet which incidentally is coming up shortly. Occasionally a long time member passes from the scene and must be recorded and proper sentiment sent to the family.

The Personnel was directly concerned with the huge Army-Navy E Awards in 1943 when the production lines of people at The Trion Company were recognized for outstanding war work and Personnel was responsible for listing the Personnel in service and arranging the details of the presentation. It was held out in the park in front of the Glove

Mill which is now offices of the Finishing Plant Manager and Production and Scheduling.

In 1945 the merger of the Trion Company and Riegel formed the Riegel Textile Corporation which existed until the consolidation with Mount Vernon in the mid 80s. The huge Centennial celebration in Trion recognized our progress from 1845 to 1945 and laid the burden of a lot of records and production work at the feet of Personnel and although not directly involved in the preparation she practiced and played a role in the acting out on the hillside at the Trion Golf Course, one of the biggest celebrations ever seen in Trion. She still found time for a lot of sports activities including being on the undefeated baseball team in 1945 and was pictured along with Gartrelle Duff, Roberta Langston, Dot LeCroy (Camp), Marvorne Bricker, Daphne Williams and also played softball, tennis for the Independent Girls teams. A busy young lady was Carolyn Cleveland Chesnut.

Carolyn's love of music, especially classical music, is one of her hobbies and this is easily understandable because Judson and Carolyn's son, George, is an accomplished pianist, extremely talented and gifted. George now resides in Atlanta where he is organist and Choir Director at an Episcopal Church. George has played background music for the Quarter Century Party and also performed a recital on several occasions including a concert in Trion at one time a few years ago at the First Baptist Church. George has taken numerous training on an accelerated basis for his music and is a master at the keyboard. She also loves her home and loves to work on the outside around the homeplace, plus she loves to read.

As a result of her dedication and loyalty, she was recognized in December 1972 and again in October 1974 as an Achievement Winner in Riegel's prestigious ZD Program and the Corporate Trip which came later from previous winners. She has achieved several perfect attendance years at Personnel which came as a direct result of that extra effort which could achieve it.

Throughout the years, Carolyn Chesnut has been a bulwark of efficiency and dedication. Coming to work through all kinds of difficulties, doing mountains of paperwork, playing sports on her own time, coordinating critical records of the elite merited group, she has seen numerous of Trion's most dedicated people retire from jobs on which a lifetime was spent and keeps the lifeline open on communication among these elite building blocks through the passing of time.

She has not only been a witness to history but also a vital working cog in its wheels, providing part of the glue that holds it together. She loves her company, is one of its most dedicated supporters and has earned her niche in history. Recently an article was written naming her as one of the three longest achievers in Riegel history, along with Sybil Williams and Harry Farrow. Harry and Sybil have since retired leaving her alone in the 50 year category. Sybil came to work only about two months after Carolyn in 1942 and Harry in June 1942 creating this exclusive threesome at which Carolyn stood at the head of the table.

Carolyn now joins an exclusive group of 50 year merited employees which is limited to less than 10 out of all the former Riegel/Trion Co. people which goes back to people like Mr. "Son" Wooten who had 58 years to his credit and was so recognized during Trion's fabulous Centennial celebration in 1945. Others include J.C. Woods, John Martin, Mr. C. H. McCullough, Hobert Hender-

son, Ann Henderson, Albert Croy, those that come to mind.

Carolyn is the only one of this group still actively working. She's a very special lady and has accomplished a very special job for over 50 years.

Congratulations to Carolyn Cleveland Chesnut on her Golden Anniversary with Riegel Mount Vernon. At this writing she is still actively working in Personnel and is planning an upcoming retirement later this Spring.

JOBS FOR THE 1990'S

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation to provide jobs for our Nation's unemployed. Currently, there are 7.1 million Americans unemployed. Future layoffs are being announced almost every week in our national news media. It is clear that America's workers need useful employment now.

My legislation will provide productive employment opportunities to unemployed individuals in the repair and rehabilitation of essential community and educational facilities; in the conservation, rehabilitation, and improvement of public lands; and in public safety, health, social services, and other activities necessary to the public welfare. Funds will be available to cover the necessary labor costs as well as for the acquisition of tools, equipment, and materials.

A summary of the legislation follows:

WILLIAMS' JOBS BILL DESIGN

This could produce 320,000 jobs at the fiscal year 1992 authorization level (\$4.5B) and wage levels in the legislation. These jobs would start within 30 days after funds are allocated.

Out of the funds appropriated for this act, 80 percent shall be spent on government and private nonprofit jobs which will repair and rehabilitate public facilities; provide public safety, health, or social services; or rehabilitate or improve public lands and the environment. The mix of jobs within the 80 percent is to be determined locally, based on local needs. Of the remaining 20 percent, half goes to repair and renovation activities at elementary and secondary schools and half goes for higher educational facilities.

Allocations are made to local governments and Indian tribes with unemployment rates in excess of 6.5 percent, and funds flow directly to the administrative entity of the JTPA service delivery area in which the local government is located. An area of contiguous census tracts equaling a population of 10,000 or more, and with unemployment rate in excess of 6.5 percent, could also be eligible.

Not less than 75 percent of the funds shall be used for wages and benefits and not more than 10 percent shall be used for administration; the remainder shall be used for materials and supplies.

From the funds allocated for jobs with governments and nonprofits: 2 percent shall be reserved for Indian tribes; 5 percent for the Governor for State jobs within eligible jurisdictions; and 93 percent for eligible jurisdictions.

Wages shall be paid which are not less than the highest of the Federal, State, or local

minimum wage or the prevailing wages for individuals employed in similar occupations. Wages may be supplemented from local resources.

The average Federal share of wages for jobs created under this Act cannot exceed 75 percent of the national "average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private, nonfarm payrolls" (a Bureau of Labor Statistics term of art, which annualized is about \$18,900 and 75 percent is about \$14,000).

The authorization is: \$4.5 billion for fiscal year 1992 and an authorization for succeeding fiscal years of the product of 4 percent of the total number of unemployed individuals multiplied by 75 percent of the national "average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls" (thus, what we are saying is that we want an authorization to provide jobs for only 4 percent of the unemployed at wages that are only 75 percent of the average wage); [this multiple would yield: 8.9 million unemployed 4% \$18,900 75% = \$5 billion at a 7.1% unemployment rate].

RESTORING TAX CREDITS FOR SOLAR ENERGY

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, the Tax Fairness and Economic Growth Act does a great many things; it restores progressivity to the Tax Code and encourages economic growth. But I rise today because the bill does not do one of the things that I think is important for the future of this country: redirect resources toward renewable energy.

Our Tax Code currently favors the use of nonrenewable fossil fuels. About 2.5 billion dollars' worth of tax incentives were given last year to the fossil fuels industry. Renewable solar energy, however, received less than 2 percent of that. Furthermore, instead of creating more equity, the version being considered today makes the situation worse by allowing the solar energy investment tax credit to expire in June.

Reliance on imported oil has risen to over 50 percent. Imported oil also comprises the largest component of the U.S. trade deficit. The United States currently has the lead in several promising solar technologies, however, without continuing assistance, this advantage will vanish to our economic competitors. We have been struggling in this Congress to develop a comprehensive energy policy. We have also tried to stimulate the economy and provide jobs. Mr. Speaker, we must not forget there is a strong connection between our energy choices, a healthy environment, and a sustainable economy. According to a report of the Union of Concerned Scientists, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the American Council on an Energy-Efficient Economy, and the Alliance to Save Energy, renewable energy could make up half of our Nation's energy needs by the year 2030, but only if the Government becomes a leader in this area.

Mr. Speaker, the small initial subsidy represented by this tax credit aids this fledgling industry and provides a foundation for an

economy built on renewable, clean energy. I would like to have seen these tax credits included in the bill. I hope this situation will be rectified and we can work to keep it in conference with the Senate.

**NATIONAL MANUFACTURING WEEK
POINTS UP NEED FOR TELE-
COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT
MANUFACTURING BILL**

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Manufacturing Week. The skill and ingenuity of American manufacturers and workers has long been the envy of the world.

But we're all painfully aware that several critical sectors of our manufacturing economy have lost their competitive edge. As a nation, we must ensure that other industries do not experience the same fate that earlier befell our automobile, steel, and consumer electronics industries.

As we recognize American manufacturers this week, it is ironic that one sector—telecommunications—is not as strong as it could be. The restrictions imposed by the Modification of Final Judgment [MFJ] have prevented seven capable American corporations, and their workers, from designing, developing, or manufacturing telecommunications equipment.

The irony is even more apparent when we see front-page headlines in the New York Times: "Research Spending Is Declining in U.S. As It Rises Abroad." This February 21, 1992, article, citing a National Science Board report, notes that, "American spending on research and development has begun to fall for the first time since the 1970's, even as foreign rivals increase their investment in research."

Last year, my colleague from Louisiana, Mr. TAUZIN, and I introduced legislation which would reverse this trend in a critical sector of our economy, telecommunications. This bill, H.R. 1527, would repeal the manufacturing restriction on the regional Bell companies, offering them the economic incentive to conduct research and development.

The Senate has already passed S. 173, a companion to H.R. 1527. On the occasion of National Manufacturing Week, I urge my colleagues to take action to strengthen a critical manufacturing sector of our Nation by supporting H.R. 1527.

AMERICAN HEART MONTH

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I stand in support of American Heart Month. By a joint resolution in December 1963, Congress requested that the President issue an annual proclamation designating February as American Heart Month. In an Oval Office ceremony on Valen-

tine's Day, the President signed this year's proclamation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting the efforts of the Federal Government and the American Heart Association and its 3.5 million volunteers in battling this country's No. 1 killer—cardiovascular diseases, including heart attack and stroke. According to the AHA, the Nation's largest voluntary health organization dedicated to the reduction of disability and death from cardiovascular diseases and stroke, from 1979 to 1989 the adjusted death rate for coronary heart disease and stroke dropped 30 percent and 32 percent, respectively. However, the AHA points out that in spite of this drop in the age-adjusted mortality rate, in the same time frame, the actual number of cardiovascular deaths fell only 2.6 percent.

The research, prevention, and education programs of both the AHA and the National Institutes of Health have produced handsome results; however, much more needs to be done. The AHA reports that cardiovascular diseases claim a life in the United States every 34 seconds and more than one in four Americans suffer from one or more of these diseases at an estimated cost in 1992 of \$108.9 billion in health care and lost productivity.

While I recognize the seriousness of all cardiovascular disease, I would like to highlight my grave concern about one of these diseases in particular—stroke. Stroke—a cardiovascular disease that affects blood vessels supplying oxygen and nutrients to the brain—is the third largest killer in the United States and a leading cause of disability.

The American Heart Association estimates that in 1992 stroke will strike 500,000 Americans, killing over 145,000. Moreover, some epidemiologists believe that there is a resurgence in the number of new cases of stroke. Research has shown that African-Americans are more prone to die or be disabled from stroke, possibly as a result of higher incidence of high blood pressure—the most significant risk factor for stroke. In fact the December 1991 edition of "Stroke," one of AHA's six scientific journals, reports two studies showing African-American stroke victims suffer more disability and recuperate at a slower rate than white patients.

The AHA reports that stroke survivors in the United States now number about 3 million; but, many of these victims confront mental and physical disabilities and extraordinary medical expenses. The AHA estimates that in 1992 stroke will cost the United States \$16.7 billion in related health care costs and lost productivity.

Yet, the Department of Health and Human Services research investment against stroke totals only \$94 million. The National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke [NINDS], the Federal focal point for all neurological research, including research on stroke diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and prevention; devotes only \$60.295 million in the fight against America's third largest killer and chief cause of disability. However, I applaud the NINDS for conducting two studies in an effort to explain the disproportionate incidence and mortality rates from stroke between African-Americans and white Americans. Investigators

are assessing stroke risk factors, including diet, smoking, and high blood pressure.

During the third year of the Decade of the Brain, I urge my colleagues to provide significant growth in funds to allow the NINDS to move toward the goal for stroke identified in the National Advisory Neurological Disorders and Stroke Council's June, 1990 Implementation Plan: Decade of the Brain, "prevention of 80 percent of all strokes and protection of the brain during the acute strokes within the Decade of the Brain." Increased resources for stroke research are vital in light of the scientific opportunity in this area and the Nation's growing older population. According to the American Heart Association, about 72 percent of stroke victims are 65 years of age or older.

RADIOACTIVE RUSSIANS

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to praise the efforts of relief organizations such as the Children of Chernobyl Relief Foundation, a group that provides aid to children who are suffering from the ravages of Chernobyl.

The children of Chernobyl Relief Foundation is a nationwide, humanitarian relief organization that specializes in aiding the children affected by the 1986 catastrophe. In less than 3 years this organization has arranged six major airlifts of medical supplies to the Ukrainian Republic. More importantly, the Children of Chernobyl Relief Foundation is the only major Chernobyl aid provider which has developed a system of meticulous safeguards, to make sure that the aid provided actually reaches its destination.

The need for a massive infusion of medical aid to the Ukraine is undeniable. As of January, the Ukrainian Ministry of Health reported that there was a critical shortage of basic medicine and food in hospitals. The administration's recent airlift of medical supplies to the region through its "Provide Hope" operation has temporarily eased the shortage of medical supplies. However, the need for continual airlifts of medical supplies to Ukrainian hospitals is imperative.

There were thousands of children evacuated from the region most heavily contaminated by Chernobyl's radiation. A frighteningly large number of these children are already suffering from cancer, leukemia, thyroid disorders, birth defects, and other immune deficiencies. The world's response to Chernobyl and its victims has been spotty. The victims of Chernobyl, particularly the children who have been most severely affected by the explosion, can not be abandoned. I urge my colleagues to push for additional humanitarian relief to Ukraine and to exhort the administration to show more of a commitment to the children of Chernobyl.

A TRIBUTE TO ILLINOIS STATE
REPRESENTATIVE MYRON OLSON

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, January 25, 1992, the people of Illinois lost a dedicated public servant. Seventieth District State Representative Myron Olson collapsed at his home after shoveling a heavy weekend snow.

Myron and his wife, Rosemary, made their home in Dixon, IL, The boyhood home of another great American: President Ronald Reagan.

There must be something about Dixon and Lee County that produces the finest, because both men shared a great compassion for people, a contagious sense of humor, a tireless dedication to serving those in need, and a passionate love of America.

Clark Kelly, a seasoned political reporter for the Dixon Telegraph, summed up the feelings of so many in a front page tribute on January 27.

Myron was a public servant in the truest sense of the word. He was a friend. He didn't ask your brand of politics. You came to him for help and if it was in his grasp, he helped. If it wasn't, he would turn you over to someone who could.

Myron loved politics but he hated phoniness. He wanted to know where you stood up front. It didn't matter if you had a different opinion.

I honestly believe Myron did not have an enemy in the world. With him, what you saw was what you got.

Today, Myron is gone. There is an emptiness in my heart because guys like Myron only come around once in a lifetime.

He left a legacy that those who come after him can build on, but try as they might they will never top him.

I have lost a friend. God gained a public servant. I have no doubt He welcomed Myron on Saturday with open arms saying "well done thou good and faithful servant."

Dixon is a place where Americans still wave the flag with pride. On the day of Myron's funeral the huge flag on the courthouse lawn gently waved in the cold winter breeze at half staff in tribute to a fallen friend. Myron Olson's life was a credit to that flag and to the great Nation it represents. We are richer because we had the privilege to know him.

NATIONAL MARROW DONOR REG-
ISTRY TOPS HALF A MILLION
VOLUNTEERS

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, there is good news to report today. The National Marrow Donor Program has reached a major milestone as the national donor registry has topped half a million volunteers. They have taken the quick and simple blood test required to be listed in the registry to offer the living gift

of life and hope to otherwise terminally ill patients throughout our Nation and the world.

When I began my work more than 6 years ago to establish this national registry, I was told by many medical experts and researchers that this program would never work and that we would never succeed in recruiting more than 50,000 donors. Proudly I report that in less than 4½ years, we have met and surpassed that pessimistic prediction 10 times over as we continue our work to build a national registry of 1 million volunteer donors.

As I have said so often, the secret to the success of this program is people, people who are willing to be part of this modern medical miracle that is saving lives every single day. More than 1,150 patients have found matched unrelated donors through the registry in the past 4 years and we are now facilitating an average of 40 transplants per month. Last month alone, a record 55 transplants were completed.

This is not only a national program that touches virtually every American community, but it is a global program which enables marrow to cross international boundaries several times each month.

Having sponsored and been involved with hundreds of donor recruitment and education drives throughout our Nation, I can tell you that the response to our life-saving message has been overwhelming. Whenever an individual or group learns about the program, they can't wait for their opportunity to roll up their sleeves and take the simple blood test that is required to join the registry.

Every individual involved with this program is a true American hero. This includes the medical researchers who pioneered and continue to perfect the marrow transplantation and tissue typing techniques, the doctors and nurses who care for our patients, the donor and transplant center coordinators who share the excitement of every donor and patient who have been matched for a transplant, the staff of the National Marrow Donor Program throughout our Nation who live this program every waking hour, the volunteers who have come forward to join the national registry and give hope to another human being, the patients who cling to the hope that a donor will be found and that their transplant will be a success and will help further the science, and finally the thousands of volunteers who have taken this program on as a cause and who have recruited donors in their places of work, their neighborhoods, and throughout their communities.

I think of the hundreds of families that initiated donor recruitment drives in their hometowns to give hope to a loved one. And I think of the thousands of other individuals who took on the cause to recruit donors simply because they wanted to help another person in need. Such was the effort that was begun last year by one woman in the small town of Longview, TX, which developed into a groundswell that has enveloped the entire State of Texas and its neighboring States. Called "Because I Care," this crusade has organized walks to raise funds for tissue typing and organized donor recruitment drives throughout the Southwest. It is symbolic of the great American spirit of voluntarism through which we have experienced so much success these past 4 years.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues in the House can take great pride in the roll they have played in supporting the growth of the National Marrow Donor Program. They can be sure that the moneys we have appropriated for the program through the Navy and National Institutes of Health gave birth to the national registry and have provided it with its base of support. These funds have been wisely but frugally spent to be sure that the program gets the most for every dollar invested. The portion of these funds dedicated to donor recruitment programs has provided the boost that was needed to spur the growth of the registry. They also enabled the National Marrow Donor Program to devote special attention to the need to target minority groups to ensure that the registry reflects our Nation's great ethnic diversity. Less than 2 percent of the first 20,000 volunteer donors were minorities. Today they number more than 60,000, or 14 percent, with 20 percent of the new volunteers coming into the registry being from minority groups.

With more than 70 donor centers and 40 transplant centers, the National Marrow Donor Program continues to expand its reach across our country to meet the growing demand for donors and transplants. The program also continues to expand its technical base to bring on line the most sophisticated computer technology to expedite critical communications with transplant and donor centers, doctors, patients, and volunteers.

The record of success of this program is unparalleled and the results of the success are seen every day when another patient walks out of a transplant center cured of leukemia or any 1 of 60 other fatal blood disorders. But there remains much more to be done, because even though we match donors and patients at the rate of more than 1 per day, we need to match them at the rate of 24 per day if we are to treat every American patient in need of a transplant.

Continued Federal support will help us to achieve this goal by continuing to build the national registry. These funds will also help ensure that the registry continues to expand its ethnic diversity so that all racial groups are well represented and have the opportunity to find a matched donor.

Other support is required, however, and will continue to come from community wide efforts such as those held in all parts of our Nation from St. Petersburg, FL, to Longview, TX, to Spokane, WA, and to right here in our Nation's Capital. An important source of this support has come from American businesses and industries large and small. Many business executives who have learned of the program have agreed to undertake and sponsor donor education and recruitment drives for their employees. More than 500 businesses and corporations have joined these efforts. Among them are some of our corporate giants such as 3M, BP America, and General Mills. In my district alone, 25 businesses, including the Home Shopping Network which was one of the first corporate sponsors, have sponsored wide scale donor recruitment efforts.

Mr. Speaker, establishing and funding the National Marrow Donor Program has been one of the most rewarding experiences of my life. With the continued support of my col-

leagues in the House, and the volunteers throughout our Nation without whose energy and excitement it would not be possible, I soon will be able to report to you that we have reached our next milestone, that being a national registry of 1 million donors and a registry which enables us to find a donor for every patient in need of a transplant. This is a great cause that can unite our Nation and the nations of our world in this medical miracle which allows one human being to give the gift of life to another.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS**

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, 1992 marks the 25th anniversary of the National Association of Federal Credit Unions.

In my own State of Hawaii, more than half a million people—half the population of my State—are credit union members.

They are part of a nationwide movement founded not for profit, not for charity, but for service.

That credo of service is reflected in the way credit unions are managed in Hawaii and throughout the Nation.

Credit unions are owned by their depositors—share holders—and run by directors elected by those same depositors.

Credit unions are grassroots American democracy in action: One person, one vote.

Credit unions represent the communities they serve.

They are the communities they serve.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in saluting the National Association of Federal Credit Unions on its 25th anniversary.

It delivers the message loud and clear: Twenty-five years of service to America's credit unions is 25 years of service to America.

**AMERICANS ARE TIRED OF
PARTISAN POLITICS**

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 27, 1992

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, America has emerged the victor of the cold war, and it now faces a new economic challenge. We must address the issue of economic conversion as we scale back our Defense budget in the post-cold war era. California has been hit especially hard as the cold war has drawn to a close, and every congressional district in the Nation will feel the impact. We must now address how we will convert our military victory into an economic victory as we face these new economic challenges.

I support the Defense cuts that were proposed by the President. I believe that savings from reduced defense spending should go to-

ward reducing our spiraling Federal deficit. For this reason, today I introduced legislation expressing the sense of Congress that this and any future reduction in Defense spending should be used for deficit reduction.

The economy has already been hit hard by the recession and by current Defense reductions. Thousands of workers have been laid off and are forced to take lower skill jobs or, worse, are forced to join the Nation's growing number of unemployed.

Even before the President announced new and deeper cuts to the Defense budget, the Defense budget project estimated that as many as 800,000 jobs would be lost as a result of the Defense cuts that are underway. Deeper cuts will force even more workers into an already weak job market.

Congress must implement legislation that will spur the economy and create jobs. I believe we can revitalize the economy and balance the negative impacts incurred from reduced Defense spending. By encouraging growth in the Defense and aerospace industry we can help to offset these negative impacts. Therefore, I am introducing legislation to both permanently extend the research and development credit and to permanently reinstate the investment tax credit. The tax credit allows a credit for 20 percent of a firm's investment in research and development. Their investment tax credit allows business a tax credit of 10 percent against the cost of investments such as machinery and equipment. Together, these two tax credits will help to foster the strong economic climate necessary to help the economy fill the gap created by decreased Defense spending.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor these two pieces of legislation. The defense and aerospace industries can lead the Nation as we establish a high technology economic sector. A strong, vigorous domestic economy will allow America to compete in the global economy.

I also rise today in support of H.R. 4200 offered by the Republican leader, Mr. MICHEL, and Mr. ARCHER. I'd like to reiterate my distaste for partisan steamroll tactics that forced the Republicans to consider our proposal under a rule which will predetermine the outcome.

By denying us the motion to recommit, they have effectively stifled any real consideration of our proposal. You cannot formulate sound policy if you gag everyone who offers an alternative vision. I have no illusions about the importance of this debate, however, I am afraid that in this case the Democrat's partisan politics have prevailed over sound economic policy.

Instead of concentrating on the redistribution of wealth, like our friends across the aisle, the Michel-Archer substitute concentrates on creating economic expansion. Congress must pass a budget that reinvigorates our economy and creates jobs. It is difficult to justify the democrat's attempt to sacrifice America's economic expansion under the guise of fairness. What the Michel-Archer substitute seeks to do is to reinvigorate the economy and create jobs. Our object should be to create and maintain incentives to make the economy grow.

I think it is interesting to note that the Democrats are working to pass a competing

economic package that increases taxes on upper income taxpayers in order to finance a tax cut for middle-class Americans that would amount to just \$1.09 per day per family. This hardly provides relief or creates growth. This proposal is simply an attempt to escalate the issue of tax fairness into class warfare in an election year. I find this appalling. Americans are tired of partisan politics. They want action.

**THE NATURAL RESOURCE
DAMAGE ASSESSMENT INITIATIVE**

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, as we discuss the administration's budget request for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, I would like to highlight the importance of the natural resource damage assessment initiative.

As you know, the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] has identified more than 33,000 hazardous waste sites in the United States. More than 1,200 are listed on EPA's National Priority List and are subject to all of the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act [CERCLA], commonly referred to as Superfund. The natural resource damage assessment provisions of CERCLA provide trustee agencies, such as the Department of Interior through the Fish and Wildlife Service, with the authority to claim damages from those responsible for injuring fish and wildlife or their habitat. This "polluter pays" concept puts the burden of cleaning up hazardous waste sites and restoring injured resources where it belongs—in the hands of those responsible for the contamination and not the taxpayer.

In fiscal year 1991, the Fish and Wildlife Service [Service] received an appropriation of \$1.5 million to initiate a natural resource damage assessment program. This funding supported, in whole or in part, the efforts of approximately 75 permanent and temporary personnel and enabled the Service to initiate five high priority damage assessments. Additionally, these damage assessment personnel were responsible for negotiating more than \$25 million in reparations from responsible parties to restore habitat impacted by toxic chemicals and to provide compensation for lost use. Additionally, as part of the settlements, the Service was usually reimbursed for all costs associated with conducting the assessments and settling the cases. This represents an outstanding return on the investment.

In fiscal year 1992, the Service proposed a \$10 million natural resource damage assessment initiative to establish a revolving trust fund in order to build on the successes achieved with the congressional add. Ultimately, that proposal evolved into a \$5 million Department of Interior initiative, but only after the Service's \$1.5 million congressional add was offered as a decrease. The final result of this action is that the Service was left without funding to support the personnel already hired to initiate damage assessments and to negotiate settlements. Furthermore, the revolving

fund was earmarked for all agencies in the Department of Interior to share and, ultimately, final congressional action reduced the fund to \$4.3 million. Although the Service is in the process of appealing to the Department of Interior for a portion of the \$4.3 million to support personnel, the outcome is uncertain. It will be impossible for the Service to attract and retain qualified personnel if a permanent funding base is not forthcoming and an unprecedented opportunity to restore injured natural resources at the polluters', and not the taxpayers', expense will be lost.

IRISH BRIGADE DAY, HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 427

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of my colleagues to a resolution I have introduced today, House Joint Resolution 427, which designates March 17, 1992 as Irish Brigade Day.

Throughout the history of our Nation, Irish-Americans have made vital contributions to the defense of liberty and freedom. My resolution recognizes the contributions of Irish-Americans to our Nation, both in fighting for our independence and assuring our Nation's survival.

In the early days of our Nation's struggle for survival, the officers and men of the Irish Brigade in the service of France volunteered to fight for American liberty in 1775, 3 years before the entry of France in our War for Independence.

Furthermore, the officers and men of the Regiment of Walsh of the Irish Brigade volunteered to serve as American Continental Marines with John Paul Jones on the *Bonhomme Richard* and fought for American liberty in our War for Independence at Savannah, GA. Additionally, Irish troops at Gloucester Point, VA under Count Arthur Dillon of the Legion of Lauzin in the Army of Rochambeau closed the ring around Cornwallis at Yorktown, thus assuring victory for Washington and independence for the United States.

More recently in the 20th century, the U.S. Army Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, KS, in its hallway of combat leaders, has chosen Col. William "Wild Bill" Donovan of the 69th Regiment of New York (165th U.S. Infantry) as "The Epitome of Combat Leadership" in World War I.

A resolution proclaiming March 17, 1992, as Irish Brigade Day would be a fitting tribute to the sacrifices and contributions of these great American heroes and would honor our veterans and Irish-Americans who have sacrificed so much for our country.

Mr. Speaker, I request that the full text of House Joint Resolution 427 be inserted at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this resolution.

H.J. RES. 427

Whereas the United States of America is a nation of immigrants and the contributions

of Irish immigrants and their descendants to the defense of the Public liberty has been a hallmark of Irish Americans;

Whereas the officers and men of the Irish Brigade in the service of France volunteered to fight for American liberty in 1775, three years before the entry of France in our War for Independence;

Whereas the officers and men of the regiment of Walsh of the Irish Brigade volunteered to serve as American Continental Marines with John Paul Jones on the "Bonhomme Richard";

Whereas the Irish Brigade fought for American liberty in our war for Independence at Savannah, Georgia and Irish troops at Gloucester Point, Virginia under Count Arthur Dillon of the Legion of Lauzin in the Army of Rochambeau closed the ring around Cornwallis at Yorktown, thus assuring victory for Washington and independence for the United States;

Whereas throughout history, the Irish military and naval contribution to the United States has included many noted heroes;

Whereas the predominantly Irish Thompson Battalion of Pennsylvania became the keystone of Washington's Continental Army and under Anthony Wayne, the Infantry Line of Pennsylvania was known as the "Line of Ireland";

Whereas the United States Army Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in its Hallway of Combat Leaders, has chosen Colonel William "Wild Bill" Donovan of the 69th Regiment of New York (165th U.S. Infantry) as "the epitome of combat leadership" in World War I; and,

Whereas Irish-Americans continue the tradition of honorable military service in the defense of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That March 17, 1992, is designated as "Irish Brigade Day", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

THE INTRODUCTION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION CALLING FOR THE TERMINATION OF CERTAIN GSP PETITIONS

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to join my colleagues Mr. GUNDERSON and Mr. STENHOLM and others in introducing this resolution calling on the President of the United States to terminate the current generalized system of preferences [GSP] proceedings for products considered and rejected in the 1990 GSP annual review and to reinstate the President's determination of May 3, 1991.

On July 12, 1991, the administration announced, as part of a trade enhancement initiative for Central and Eastern Europe, that recently rejected GSP petitions from Central and Eastern European countries would be reconsidered. This despite current regulations requiring a 3-year wait before rejected GSP petitions can be refilled absent specific intervention by the President.

The GSP Program is being used to achieve certain short term foreign policy goals at the expense of many American industries, including dairy and wine that are so vital to the economy of New York State.

I support United States efforts to assist the post-Communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe. But I do not think we ought to make unilateral trade concessions to do so. And this assistance ought not to be granted at the expense of American business and American jobs. Yet, that is exactly what granting GSP status to the Central and Eastern European countries will do.

The American dairy industry has been extremely hard hit recently. Last year dairy farmers received the lowest price for their milk in nearly 15 years. The dairy industry has been suffering for quite some time. Since 1980, New York State has lost approximately 30 percent of its dairy farms, and estimates are that we could lose another 10 percent unless the price of milk improves.

The U.S. wine industry suffers from a large trade imbalance. In 1989, this imbalance was in the order of \$835 million. Increased excise taxes and Government regulations have already saddled the wine industry with additional costs and led to decreased sales. The excise tax alone will result in the industry paying an additional \$1.5 billion to the Government over the next 5 years.

Granting GSP status to Hungary and the 130 other GSP nations would severely hurt the American dairy, wine, and other industries. It is neither a good precedent nor fair policy to reconsider GSP petitions less than 100 days after they were rejected.

Once again, I want to commend Mr. GUNDERSON and Mr. STENHOLM for the steadfast work on this issue. I hope the committee of jurisdiction will expediently report this bill to the full House and urge my colleagues to support this resolution so that we may send a strong, unmistakable message—American firms must have free and fair access to foreign markets in order for foreign companies to receive similar treatment from the United States.

SERVING IN CONGRESS—THEN AND NOW

HON. DENNIS E. ECKART

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. ECKART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to take note of an article written by my friend and Ohio colleague, Congressman DON PEASE, which appeared in the February 13, 1992, issue of the Christian Science Monitor. As a retiring Member of Congress myself, I agree with many of the points raised by Congressman PEASE about the changing political climate and his frustrations with the job of a Congressman. I commend the article, which follows, to your attention.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 13, 1992]

SERVING IN CONGRESS—THEN AND NOW

(By Don J. Pease)

As I begin my final year in Congress before retiring, I look back 15 years and realize how

very much the "rules of play" for congressmen have changed.

Shortly after I assumed office in 1977, a senior colleague counseled me: "Don, pay attention to your constituent newsletters—they will re-elect you."

My colleague's advice reflected his experience as a congressman during the 1960s and 1970s. It was good advice, but even as it was given, it had already begun losing its relevancy. Today, it almost seems quaint.

Back then, three or four newsletters per year from one's congressman made a real impact. Today, the ways in which citizens learn about Congress and their representatives are vastly different.

Furthermore, citizen attitudes about the news they receive regarding Congress reflect critical social and economic changes in the United States.

From the 1950s into the 1970s, America was expanding and prospering. Federal revenue grew even faster than the nation's economy. Congress could enact new social programs without trimming back existing programs and without hiking the federal debt significantly. Presidents, both Republican and Democratic, cheerfully signed legislation creating the new programs. In times of recession, taxes could be cut and public works boosted.

In short, the news from Congress was mostly good, and it was reported to citizens mainly by the print media—newspapers and magazines—which had the time and space to provide depth and perspective to readers who in turn had the time and inclination to pay attention.

Politically, there was relative stability. Citizens generally identified with one major political party or the other. Local political organizations had active adherents and made a real difference in elections. Campaigns for Congress were straightforward, moderate in cost, and predictable.

Then a number of things occurred to profoundly affect how congressional campaigns are run and national laws are made.

Chief among them was the growth of television, which began to hit its stride in the 1970s as an influence on Congress. I can think of at least four ways TV has changed the political landscape.

For starters, it has helped distract Americans from former norms of civic responsibility. In some areas more than 54 cable TV channels now tempt citizens away from civic involvement and away from reading newspapers, magazines, and books that might give them more knowledge and perspective regarding public affairs. The average American family now watches roughly 50 hours of TV each week.

Second, the networks tend to trivialize news from Congress. Essentially, television is an entertainment medium, and that truth is manifest in network news broadcasts. Most Americans, especially young people, now get the bulk of their news from TV. In my view, they are poorly served by 30-minute newscasts in which each news item receives a minute or two of air time.

Third, 30-second TV commercials have, since the mid-1970s, become the dominant force in closely fought congressional elections.

When voters enter the booth on election day, they likely will have been influenced more by a two-week string of negative TV spots than by two years of legislative effort, personal campaigning, newspaper articles, newsletters, and candidate forums. It is not TV's fault that 30-second spots are so powerful, but the power has an immeasurable punch at the polls.

Finally, 30-second commercials pack a one-two punch, and the second is their enormous cost—a single spot on one station in a major media market can cost more than \$10,000. Representatives and their challengers must reckon not only with the power of TV ads but with the necessity of raising hundreds of thousands of dollars to pay for them.

Mention of campaign fundraising calls to mind political action committees and the interest groups that organize PACs. Many members have turned to PACs for needed funds, thereby endowing them with greater importance.

Like television, PACs have developed over two decades into a major influence on Congress. Through the use of ever more sophisticated computer data banks, Americans are constantly encouraged to act according to pecuniary or "hot button" individual interests with little regard to community or national interests.

In contrast to earlier periods, interest groups are now a significant source of information to voters regarding Congress. To be sure, the information is fragmented, with each interest group reporting only congressional action and individual representatives' votes on issues of concern to its members. But information is conveyed. A member of Congress must assume that each vote cast gets reported back home to the constituents who care most about that particular vote.

To round out my contrasts with then and now, let me cite the informational role (often destructive, in my opinion) of radio talk show hosts; the decline of local political parties along with nearly all public-affairs organizations; the growth of two-worker and single-parent families for whom there is little discretionary time for civic involvement; and the plethora of recreational diversions that affluence has brought.

And, most especially, the change in the nation's economy. Growth rates have declined, family incomes have stagnated, the rapid escalation of federal revenue has ceased, federal deficits have skyrocketed, spending has become a "he-wins-you-lose" proposition. The political situation is anything but stable.

How do members of Congress react to these large changes in the atmosphere in which the legislative game is played? Two reactions stand out in my mind.

First, members of Congress are increasingly skittish. That is to say, members are cautious and careful. They are acutely aware, for example, that votes on certain issues—abortion, homosexuality, flag-burning, crime—can be turned into negative TV commercials. Too frequently "safe" votes win out over "right" votes.

Representatives prefer not to bring controversial bills to a vote in the House or, if a vote is unavoidable, they water bills down to make them less objectionable to interest groups. Major legislation (like last year's banking bill) crawls through months of work in committee because members are loath to make necessary compromises that might offend one group or another.

On issues of broad interest, such as tax increases, some members refuse to jeopardize their own careers for what others may consider the national interest. The 30-second negative TV spot syndrome makes it extraordinarily difficult for congressional leadership to corral a majority of votes on such legislation.

Besides being skittish, members of Congress cope with the new rules of the game by being adaptable.

Press aides assiduously pursue networks and local stations for appearances for their

bosses. Representatives produce their own TV shows and mail them to local stations; they react instantly to breaking news with self-initiated satellite transmissions; they learn to comment on complex issues in 10-second sound bites.

At campaign time, members of Congress develop their own 30-second negative TV commercials to blunt the TV attack of opponents. They steel themselves to the notion of budgeting \$20,000 for a media consultant; \$25,000 for a pollster to guide the content of TV spots; and \$400,000 and up to pay for air time.

If special-interest groups use increasingly sophisticated technology to target Congress, members adapt with modern technology of their own. In-office computers spew out "personal" replies when some group generates thousands of postcards on an issue. The name of anyone who ever writes to his or her representative goes into a massive data bank for future mailings.

Adaptability extends, of course, to campaign finance. If campaigns cost a half million dollars or more, then the money must be raised. Representatives, even those who hate raising money, become very good at it. Political action committee directors are cultivated, home-district PAC contacts are established, PAC "events" (at \$300 to \$1,000 per attendee) are organized by a representative's own fund-raisers or by hired professionals.

Nor do congressional fundraisers neglect the marvels of computer technology. Prospective large (\$1,000) donors as well as smaller donors go into the computer not only from within a congressman's district, but also from the entire nation.

And so, with adaptability the watchword, the work of Congress goes on. Candidates run and the winners go to Washington. Congress organizes, hearings are held, decisions are made, legislation is enacted. The nation's problems get addressed (how well may be another question).

Still, I yearn on occasion for the times when problems were more tractable, when the nation's economy was growing, when federal fiscal resources were adequate, when voters were more engaged in the democratic process, when television, computers, special-interest groups, and fundraising were not so influential on elections and legislation.

The age-old question arises: It's change, but is it progress?

SOCIAL "INSECURITY"

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, in the past year I have been contacted on more than one occasion by constituents who received commercial solicitations through the mail with their Social Security numbers printed on the envelopes.

Just last week, I read in an education publication that some states are using Social Security numbers as a student identifier on public computer networks which contain detailed personal as well as scholastic information concerning each student and his or her family. With the widespread and growing use of Social Security numbers as the key to unlocking a person's entire history, financial and otherwise, I feel the time has come to protect this private identifier from the fraud and abuse to which it may currently be prey.

My investigations into the matter of Social Security number protection reveal that although there are extensive rules governing when a person is obligated to disclose his or her number, there are no restrictions on the third party sale or disclosure of a person's Social Security number for commercial purposes. I believe this is a dangerous practice which not only violates a consumer's right to privacy, but also opens the system to abuse.

Today, I am introducing legislation to prevent potential misuse of the system. My bill would ban trade in Social Security numbers on the open market by making the unauthorized sale or disclosure of these numbers subject to criminal penalties. I respectfully request the support of my colleagues in making this practice illegal, as it should be.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO BARBARA NYDEN RODSTEIN

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding woman and a remarkable achiever whom I greatly admire, Barbara Nyden Rodstein. On April 2, 1992, in recognition of her tireless efforts on behalf of the community, Barbara will serve as chair of the Southern California Conference for Women Business Owners.

Many know Ms. Nyden Rodstein as the founder, chair, and chief executive officer of the Los Angeles based Harden Industries, a domestic manufacturer of bath fixtures and accessories but, few know of the support and guidance she gives to others wishing to start out on their own. Established in 1982, Harden Industries quickly grew to become an international success with revenues exceeding \$25 million. Its products are sold in 46 countries with distribution and sales offices in major cities around the world. Harden Industries has corporate headquarters and factories in Los Angeles and employs over 500 people worldwide.

One of the many ways in which Barbara gives her time and talents to the community is by serving as the only woman on the University of Southern California's entrepreneur advisory council. She is also the entrepreneur in residence at the University of California at Los Angeles [UCLA], where she shares her success story with future entrepreneurs. In addition, she has recently formed the Harden Entrepreneurial Learning Programs which offers H.E.L.P. and direction to students.

Barbara's noteworthy contributions to her community have not gone unnoticed for she has received numerous awards and honors. In March of 1990, she received the 1990 Business Woman of the Year award from the National Association of Women Business Owners group. In May of 1991, she was honored by the Los Angeles Boy Scouts of America and in November of 1991 was chosen as the kick-off speaker for the National Entrepreneur Institute's President Forum event. She has been commended by the California State Senate, Los Angeles Mayor's office, the Los Angeles

County supervisors, the Los Angeles City Council, and received a special note of recognition from President George Bush.

Barbara Nyden Rodstein has earned admiration and respect both as a business woman and as a community leader. She is identified as a symbol of success and hope. On this most deserving occasion my wife, Lee, joins me in extending this Congressional Salute to Barbara Nyden Rodstein, and we wish her all the best in the years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO BILL GRAHAM

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on March 1, 1992, the Holocaust oral history project will honor the late Bill Graham, the great impresario who tragically lost his life in a helicopter crash last year. Today I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Bill, one of the great philanthropists and champions of artistic expression in this country.

Producing his first concert in 1965, Bill Graham established himself as an industry leader by setting the highest standards of ethics and excellence in the business. His undertakings were characterized by their diversity and their ability to electrify. In the course of his career, he brought us performances by Buddy Rich; Fats Domino; B.B. King; Ray Charles; Ravi Shankar; the Neville Brothers; Lynard Skynyrd; the Twyla Tharp Dance Company; Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre; Rodney Dangerfield; Dough Henning; the Peking Opera; Le Cirque Du Soleil; Moscow Circus; Bob Dylan; the Rolling Stones; Crosby, Sills, Nash, and Young; George Harrison, Santana—the list goes on and on.

As the impressive list of his accomplishment shows, Bill was a man of extraordinary talent and incomparable drive. His mark on the world of entertainment will neither be matched nor forgotten. However, to fully understand and appreciate his life work as a purveyor of art and as a torchbearer for freedom of artistic expression, it is important to know the story of his youth, to know the world into which Bill was born. Indeed, to understand his past is to understand the vitality and force of his life.

Like many of those who will be remembering Bill during the Holocaust oral history project's celebration of his life, he was a survivor of Nazi horror. He was born in 1931, as Wolfgang Grajonca to Russian Jewish parents in Berlin. Two days after his birth, his father died in an accident and his mother, needing work, was forced to send Bill and the youngest of her five daughter to an orphanage.

Bill and his sister were in France as part of a student exchange program when the German armies invaded in 1939. With a Red Cross worker, he and his sister, along with 65 other children, fled France. Their grueling odyssey took them to Marseilles and Toulouse, across the Pyrenees to Barcelona, Madrid, and Lisbon, then on to Casablanca, Dakar, Bermuda, Cuba, and, finally, New York. Bill was 1 of only 11 children to survive the journey. His sister was among those who perished.

And so Bill escaped the terror of the Nazi regime, a time and place where freedom of expression was nonexistent, where artists and thinkers whose work did not extol the virtues of the Nazis and their perverted concept of culture were labeled degenerates, vilified, and murdered.

When I think of the culture Nazis fought to impose on Europe, the society they sought to dictate, the words of Hanns Johst, the celebrated Nazi poet, come to mind: "When I hear the word 'culture', I reach for my gun." That was the world Bill left behind.

But, as many survivors know, one never completely departs the world of tyranny once they inhabit it. Too often, escape is only physical; memories tether us to that world forever and the horror is never forgotten.

I imagine that it was the sad experience of his youth that fueled his drive to promulgate and promote free artistic expression in all of its forms. Indeed, the freedom of expression, thought by many to be a birthright, was something Bill never took for granted. He knew firsthand the intolerable alternative, and his life's work reflected that knowledge.

Mr. Speaker, when we gather next week in San Francisco to remember Bill Graham, there will be a great deal of sorrow. He was taken from us suddenly, and the abruptness of his death was a great shock to those who knew and loved him. But it will be more than sorrow filling the room. We are meeting to celebrate Bill's full and fruitful life: His fateful escape from tyranny, his unparalleled contribution to the field of entertainment, and his steadfast commitment to the cause of artistic freedom and expression. Bill Graham has graced us all, and we will never forget him.

BE KIND TO ANIMALS AND NATIONAL PET WEEK

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, over 50 percent of the households in our country own a pet. Those Americans who own a pet know that living with animals involves a great deal of responsibility. Animals depend on people and it is important for individuals to commit to caring for them properly and to guard against their cruel and irresponsible treatment. As in previous years, today, I am introducing a joint resolution to designate a week in May as "Be Kind to Animals and National Pet Week." This legislation will help promote kinder treatment of animals and show appreciation for those who work to help and protect them.

"Be Kind to Animals and National Pet Week" will recognize the efforts of veterinary medical professionals as well as animal protection organizations, State humane societies, and local animal care agencies throughout our country. By providing medical treatment, spaying and neutering services, and shelter for unwanted, abused, and abandoned animals, these individuals work every day to improve the health and welfare of our pets. Their dedicated services deserve to be honored.

"Be Kind to Animals and National Pet Week" will help raise public awareness of the

need to treat the animals who depend on us responsibly. Children especially, must be taught in our schools and communities that as members of a humane and civilized society, we must provide for the animals we live with. As Americans we must renew our commitment to showing respect for all living creatures.

In addition to offering friendship and companionship, pets help people in many other ways. Studies show that senior citizens who own a pet visit their physicians less often and handle stress better. Growing up with a pet in the house has even been shown to enhance social skills and self-esteem in children.

In previous years, you and a majority of my colleagues supported legislation to establish the first week of May as "Be Kind to Animals and National Pet Week." I urge the support of my distinguished colleagues again and ask them to join me in passing this worthwhile resolution.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today I along with the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, George Miller, am introducing legislation to fulfill a commitment made to coalfield residents.

This commitment was one made by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. In this law we sought to address the plight of the people of the Appalachian Region, and those in coal mining regions of the Nation as a whole, whose lives are affected on a daily basis by the health, safety and environmental hazards associated with abandoned mine lands. Established by this law was an Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, financed by a reclamation fee assessed on every ton of mined coal. To date, under this program, many of the scars left over from past mining practices—the moonscapes, the burning refuse piles and old mine shafts—have been reclaimed. Lands are being contoured, revegetated and brought back to productive uses.

Yet, I am advised that when the existing authority to collect the reclamation fee expires at the end of fiscal year 1995, approximately \$1.6 billion worth of high-priority health and safety threatening sites will remain unreclaimed.

The Bush administration recognizes this fact. Just this week, to its credit, the Interior Department transmitted to the Congress a draft bill to extend the authority to collect abandoned coal mine reclamation fees for an additional 2 fiscal years, through to September 30, 1997. As the transmittal letter from Assistant Secretary Dave O'Neal stated, much more remains to be done under this program and I agree with him.

However, what remains to be done cannot be accomplished by a simple 2-year extension. I am today proposing an extension of the fee collection authority through the year 2007. The amount of money raised under this proposal should allow us to reclaim and restore

all of the most pressing sites, and to make some progress in addressing those which do not threaten public health and safety, but degrade the environment.

Also with this legislation I am seeking to accommodate one concern raised by the coal industry. At present, the coal industry is subsidizing the reclamation of abandoned non-coal mine lands. It is, in effect, paying for the past sins of the hardrock mining industry.

It is time, indeed long past the time, that we establish a new fund financed by the non-coal mining industry to provide for this type of abandoned mine reclamation. I am attempting to accomplish through legislation to reform the Mining Law of 1872.

The bill I am introducing today seeks to dedicate and refocus those fees paid by the coal industry to abandoned coal mine lands, rather than allowing this money to be used for non-coal projects once a State reclaims all eligible coal projects.

Mr. Speaker, I would also note that the program financed under this measure works to save coalfield citizens from the hazards associated with abandoned coal mine lands. But we must not forget the abandoned coal miner. And this gentleman from West Virginia certainly will not.

Finally, it is my intention to seek to include this measure in any national energy strategy legislation considered in the House of Representatives.

If we are to have a national energy policy it is my thought, and I am sure that of others, that we must balance energy development with social and environmental considerations.

THE NATIONAL BEVERAGE CONTAINER REUSE AND RECYCLING ACT OF 1992

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the National Beverage Container Reuse and Recycling Act of 1992. This legislation combats the problems of shrinking landfill space, skyrocketing waste disposal costs, misspent energy and natural resources, and litter-strewn roadsides by setting in place a national beverage container recycling program. If passed, this bill would save millions of dollars in energy costs, divert a significant portion of the solid waste stream, foster the growth of a recycling infrastructure, and help reverse the throwaway ethic our Nation has embraced. And, most importantly, it will be at no cost to taxpayers.

The 200 million tons of municipal waste our Nation generates yearly is shameful testimony to the throwaway ethic. Of that total, containers and packaging are not only the single largest component, they are also the most easily recovered and account for over two-thirds of waste recycled. We can conquer the problem of one-way, throwaway beverage containers and have already done so in the 10 States, including my own, that have in place container deposit systems much like those the beverage industry abandoned three decades ago. Under

these programs, which are the law in California, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Oregon, and Vermont, the consumer pays a deposit on each container purchased and is refunded that amount when the container is returned for recycling or refilling. Consumers in the deposit law States have proven the effectiveness of such legislation by reaching recycling rates of as high as 95 percent.

With just 30 percent of the U.S. population, these 10 States account for most of the beverage containers recycled nationwide. Over 90 percent of all plastic containers recycling, over 70 percent of glass recycling, and nearly half of aluminum recycling takes place in the deposit law States. Furthermore, recycling in the remaining States has been facilitated by the recycling infrastructure created by the programs of deposit States.

Consumers—and voters—have demonstrated the popularity of deposit laws. A public opinion survey conducted by the General Accounting Office [AGO] revealed that 70 percent of Americans support national deposit legislation. Significantly, deposit laws are most popular among those consumers in the best position to judge—the residents of deposit law States like Massachusetts and Oregon. And despite tireless industry efforts, no State has ever repealed a deposit law.

Our legislation would challenge States to accomplish a 70-percent recycling rate for beer, wine cooler, and soft drink containers.

To meet this goal, which falls well below the recycling rates accomplished by most current deposit States, States have the flexibility to put in place deposit or curbside systems of any sort. The bill prescribes a 10 cent deposit law for States that do not take the initiative to reach the 70 percent goal. Under our legislation, unclaimed refunds from deposits—estimated by the Congressional Budget Office to total as much as \$1.7 billion—would be available to assist States in other recycling programs.

Despite the environmental, consumer, and fiscal benefits of deposit legislation, the beverage and packaging industries continue to defend the status quo. For the last two decades, these groups have engineered the defeat of deposit legislation in numerous States. The arguments put forth by the beverage industry have varied over the last 20 years. Today, they say, it might harm curbside recycling programs. They say this even in the face of substantial evidence that demonstrates the value of deposit laws working in tandem with curbside programs.

The city of Seattle recently completed a study on the compatibility of its successful curbside system with a deposit law, which the State of Washington does not now have in place. The report concluded that "the presence of a bottle bill would increase recycling levels of beverage containers and reduce the city's overall solid waste management costs." A city of Cincinnati study and even an industry-funded Franklin Associates report have produced figures that support the same conclusion.

Most importantly, deposit laws can help subsidize the costs of curbside programs by providing States with a new source of revenue from unclaimed deposits. And finally, curbside

programs, valuable as they are, are simply not an option in many parts of the country, especially in rural areas. In these cases, deposit systems represent the only chance for substantial recycling gains.

The beverage industry heralds its support for comprehensive recycling in advertisements that have appeared in many publications. But to them, comprehensive recycling excludes deposit legislation, the only approach that forces them to take an active role together with consumers and local governments in recycling. I agree that deposit laws alone are not the answer to our solid waste dilemma; comprehensive recycling means that the recycling battle must be joined on more than just one front.

As the 102d Congress prepares to consider one of the most critical issues it will face, the reauthorization of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA], deposit legislation must be considered a keystone of our overall approach to waste management issues.

I have joined with PAUL HENRY, who has championed deposit legislation in the House for years, and over 60 other Members including House Majority Whip BONIOR, Chief Deputy Majority Whip KENNELLY, and committee Chairmen FORD, MILLER, BROWN, DELLUMS, and STOKES in the introduction of this bill. We look forward to working with the members of the Energy and Commerce Committee when RCRA comes before the committee.

Finally, I urge my colleagues to support comprehensive recycling by cosponsoring the National Beverage Container Reuse and Recycling Act of 1992.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the text of the bill in the RECORD following my remarks:

H.R. 4343

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Beverage Container Reuse and Recycling Act of 1992".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The failure to reuse and recycle empty beverage containers represents a significant and unnecessary waste of important national energy and material resources.

(2) The littering of empty beverage containers constitutes a public nuisance, safety hazard, and aesthetic blight and imposes upon public agencies, private businesses, farmers, and landowners unnecessary costs for the collection and removal of such containers.

(3) Solid waste resulting from such empty beverage containers constitutes a significant and rapidly growing proportion of municipal solid waste and increases the cost and problems of effectively managing the disposal of such waste.

(4) It is difficult for local communities to raise the necessary capital needed to initiate comprehensive recycling programs.

(5) The reuse and recycling of empty beverage containers would help eliminate these unnecessary burdens on individuals, local governments, and the environment.

(6) Several States have previously enacted and implemented State laws designed to protect the environment, conserve energy and material resources and promote resource recovery of waste by requiring a refund value on the sale of all beverage containers, and

these have proven inexpensive to administer and effective at reducing financial burdens on communities by internalizing the cost of recycling and litter control to the producers and consumers of beverages.

(7) A national system for requiring a refund value on the sale and all beverage containers would act as a positive incentive to individuals to clean up the environment and would result in a high level of reuse and recycling of such containers and help reduce the costs associated with solid waste management.

(8) A national system for requiring a refund value on the sale of all beverage containers would result in significant energy conservation and resource recovery.

(9) The reuse and recycling of empty beverage containers would eliminate these unnecessary burdens on the Federal Government, local and State governments, and the environment.

(10) The collection of unclaimed refunds from such a system would provide the resources necessary to assist comprehensive reuse and recycling programs throughout the Nation.

(11) A national system of beverage container recycling is consistent with the intent of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.).

(12) The provisions of this Act are consistent with the goals set in January 1988, by the Environmental Protection Agency, which establish a national goal of 25 percent source reduction and recycling by 1992, coupled with a substantial slowing of the projected rate of increase in waste generation by the year 2000.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENT OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT.

(a) AMENDMENT.—The Solid Waste Disposal Act is amended by adding the following new subtitle at the end thereof:

"SUBTITLE K—BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING

"SEC. 12001. DEFINITIONS.

"(1) The term 'beverage' means beer or other malt beverage, mineral water, soda water, wine cooler, or a carbonated soft drink of any variety in liquid form intended for human consumption.

"(2) The term 'beverage container' means a container constructed of metal, glass, plastic, or some combination of these materials and having a capacity of up to one gallon of liquid and which is or has been sealed and used to contain a beverage for sale in interstate commerce. The opening of a beverage container in a manner in which it was designed to be opened and the compression of a beverage container made of metal or plastic shall not, for purposes of this section, constitute the breaking of the container if the statement of the amount of the refund value of the container is still readable.

"(3) The term 'beverage distributor' means a person who sells or offers for sale in interstate commerce to beverage retailers beverages in beverage containers for resale.

"(4) The term 'beverage retailer' means a person who purchases from a beverage distributor beverages in beverage containers for sale to a consumer or who sells or offers to sell in commerce beverages in beverage containers to a consumer.

"(5) The term 'consumer' means a person who purchases a beverage container for any use other than resale.

"(6) The term 'refund value' means the amount specified as the refund value of a beverage container under section 12002.

"(7) The term 'wine cooler' means a drink containing less than 7 percent alcohol (by

volume), consisting of wine and plain, sparkling, or carbonated water and containing any one or more of the following: non-alcoholic beverage, flavoring, coloring materials, fruit juices, fruit adjuncts, sugar, carbon dioxide, preservatives.

"SEC. 12002. REQUIRED BEVERAGE CONTAINER LABELING.

"Except as otherwise provided in section 12007, no beverage distributor or beverage retailer may sell or offer for sale in interstate commerce a beverage in a beverage container unless there is clearly, prominently, and securely affixed to, or printed on, the container a statement of the refund value of the container in the amount of 10 cents. The Administrator shall promulgate rules establishing uniform standards for the size and location of the refund value statement on beverage containers. The 10 cent amount specified in this section shall be subject to adjustment by the Administrator as provided in section 12008.

"SEC. 12003. ORIGINATION OF REFUND VALUE.

"For each beverage in a beverage container sold in interstate commerce to a beverage retailer by a beverage distributor, the distributor shall collect from the retailer the amount of the refund value shown on the container. With respect to each beverage in a beverage container sold in interstate commerce to a consumer by a beverage retailer, the retailer shall collect from the consumer the amount of the refund value shown on the container. No person other than the persons described in this section may collect a deposit on a beverage container.

"SEC. 12004. RETURN OF REFUND VALUE.

"(a) PAYMENT BY RETAILER.—If any person tenders for refund an empty and unbroken beverage container to a beverage retailer who sells (or has sold at any time during the period of 3 months ending on the date of such tender) the same brand of beverage in the same kind and size of container, the retailer shall promptly pay such person the amount of the refund value stated on the container.

"(b) PAYMENT BY DISTRIBUTOR.—If any person tenders for refund an empty and unbroken beverage container to a beverage distributor who sells (or has sold at any time during the period of 3 months ending on the date of such tender) the same brand of beverage in the same kind and size of container, the distributor shall promptly pay such person (1) the amount of the refund value stated on the container, plus (2) an amount equal to at least 2 cents per container to help defray the cost of handling. This subsection shall not preclude any person from tendering beverage containers to persons other than beverage distributors.

"(c) AGREEMENTS.—(1) Nothing in this subtitle shall preclude agreements between distributors, retailers, or other persons to establish centralized beverage collection centers, including centers which act as agents of such retailers.

"(2) Nothing in this subtitle shall preclude agreements between beverage retailers, beverage distributors, or other persons for the crushing or bundling (or both) of beverage containers.

"SEC. 12005. ACCOUNTING FOR UNCLAIMED REFUNDS AND PROVISIONS FOR STATE RECYCLING FUNDS.

"(a) UNCLAIMED REFUNDS.—At the end of each calendar year each beverage distributor shall pay to each State an amount equal to the sum by which the total refund value of all containers sold by the distributor for resale in that State during that year exceeds the total sum paid during that year by the distributor under section 12004(b) to persons

in that State. The total of unclaimed refunds received by any State under this section shall be available to carry out pollution and recycling programs in that State.

"(b) REFUNDS IN EXCESS OF COLLECTIONS.—If the total of payments made by a beverage distributor in any calendar year under section 12004(b) for any State exceed the total refund value of all containers sold by the distributor for resale in that State, the excess shall be credited against the amount otherwise required to be paid by the distributor to that State under subsection (a) for a subsequent calendar year designated by the beverage distributor.

"SEC. 12006. PROHIBITIONS ON DETACHABLE OPENINGS AND POST-REDEMPTION DISPOSAL.

"(a) DETACHABLE OPENINGS.—No beverage distributor or beverage retailer may sell, or offer for sale, in interstate commerce a beverage in a metal beverage container a part of which is designed to be detached in order to open such container.

"(b) POST-REDEMPTION DISPOSAL.—No retailer or distributor or agent of a retailer or distributor may dispose of any beverage container labeled under section 12002 or any metal, glass, or plastic from such a beverage container (other than the top or other seal thereof) in any landfill or other solid waste disposal facility.

"SEC. 12007. EXEMPTED STATES.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of sections 12002 through 12005 and sections 12008 and 12009 of this subtitle shall not apply in any State which—

"(1) has adopted and implemented requirements applicable to all beverage containers sold in that State which the Administrator determines to be substantially identical to the provisions of sections 12002 through 12005 and sections 12008 and 12009 of this subtitle; or

"(2) demonstrates to the Administrator that, for any period of 12 consecutive months following the date of the enactment of this subtitle, such State achieved a recycling or reuse rate for beverage containers of at least 70 percent.

If at anytime following a determination under paragraph (2) that a State has achieved a 70 percent recycling or reuse rate the Administrator determines that such State has failed, for any 12-consecutive month period, to maintain at least a 70 percent recycling or reuse rate of its beverage containers, the Administrator shall notify such State that, upon the expiration of the 90-day period following such notification, the provisions under sections 12002 through 12005 and sections 12008 and 12009 shall be applicable to that State until a subsequent determination is made under subparagraph (A) or a demonstration is made under subparagraph (B).

"(b) DETERMINATION OF TAX.—No State or political subdivision which imposes any tax on the sale of any beverage container may impose a tax on any amount attributable to the refund value of such container.

"(c) EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to affect the authority of any State or political subdivision thereof to enact or enforce (or continue in effect) any law respecting a refund value on containers other than beverage containers or from regulating redemption and other centers which purchase empty beverage containers from beverage retailers, consumers, or other persons.

"SEC. 12008. REGULATIONS.

"Not later than 12 months after the enactment of this subtitle, the Administrator

shall prescribe regulations to carry out this subtitle. The regulations shall include a definition of the term 'beverage retailer' in a case in which beverages in beverage containers are sold to consumers through beverage vending machines. Such regulations shall also adjust the 10 cent amount specified in section 12002 to account for inflation. Such adjustment shall be effective 10 years after the enactment of this subtitle and additional adjustments shall take effect at 10 year intervals thereafter.

"SEC. 12009. PENALTIES.

"Any person who violates any provision of section 12002, 12003, 12004, or 12006 shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000 for each violation. Any person who violates any provision of section 12005 shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each violation.

"SEC. 12010. EFFECTIVE DATE.

"Except as provided in section 12008, this subtitle shall take effect 2 years after the date of its enactment."

"(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for such Act is amended by adding the following at the end thereof:

"SUBTITLE K—BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING

"Sec. 12001. Definitions.

"Sec. 12002. Required beverage containers labeling.

"Sec. 12003. Origination of refund value.

"Sec. 12004. Return of refund value.

"Sec. 12005. Accounting for unclaimed refunds and provisions for State recycling funds.

"Sec. 12006. Prohibitions on detachable openings and post-redemption disposal.

"Sec. 12007. Exempted States.

"Sec. 12008. Regulations.

"Sec. 12009. Penalties.

"Sec. 12010. Effective date."

TRIBUTE TO BILL HALPIN, LONG-TIME REPORTER IN SCRANTON, PA

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, the people of northeastern Pennsylvania lost a dear and trusted friend when William "Bill" Halpin died on February 25, just days before his 65th birthday. Bill Halpin, whose 44-year career in journalism was marked by his uncanny ability to get a story, will be missed by his colleagues at the Scranton Times and the Tribune, and by his many friends and readers.

Bill Halpin was a credit to his craft, possessing all the necessary tools of his trade. He had a natural curiosity which drove him to get all the facts. He was tenacious, managing to dodge secretaries and unlisted phone numbers to get through to the people he needed to talk to before his deadline. He was versatile and quick study, enabling him to cover a wide variety of assignments. He presented the news clearly and objectively, not letting his own opinions dominate his stories.

Bill Halpin also had a knack for getting information that others could not, and took pride in his ability to earn a scoop. His colleagues observed that Bill seemed to know things almost before they happened. His reputation for fair-

ness and his direct manner as an interviewer helped him cultivate sources who did not feel comfortable speaking to other reporters, sources who had confidence in his judgments and his integrity.

Whenever I received a call from Bill Halpin, I knew that the interview would be direct and to the point. He did not hesitate to ask tough questions, but he made sure that my responses were treated fairly in print. He came to each story with an open mind and a willingness to listen. I cannot recall any instances where I questioned the accuracy or the motives of Bill Halpin.

After serving in the Army, Bill began his journalism career as a part-time sportscaster in 1948 for WARM radio in Scranton while working full-time with the Internal Revenue Service. When WARM-TV was launched in 1954, Bill wore many hats, as a producer, director, news coordinator, and on-air personality. He moved to print journalism in 1965, taking a job with the old Scrantonian-Tribune before moving to the Scranton Times 3 years later.

He was assigned a variety of beats during his career—the courts, the police, city hall, and many others—and brought his readers closer to the subjects he covered. He explained and enlightened by not only getting answers to the questions his readers might ask, but also by using his insight to get more information.

Bill was a fine journalist, and also a devoted family man. He and his wife, Ann, raised four sons and eight daughters. He was also active in community sports, serving as basketball referee for high school, college and professional contests for 33 years, and as a high school football official for 28 years. For many years he was executive secretary of the Catholic basketball league, and served for one year as sports information director at the University of Scranton.

On behalf of all the citizens of northeastern Pennsylvania, I would like to extend our condolences to his wife, Ann Halpin; his sons, William Halpin Jr., Gregory Halpin, Anthony Halpin, and Thomas Halpin; his daughters, Barbara Lavelle, Grace Halpin, Ellen Dailey, Susan Kelly, Bernadette Phillips, Ann Slifer, and Mary Swift, his sister, Florence Siegel, and his 13 grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK CONSORTIUM FOR DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, on October 7, 1991, Public Law 102-119 to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act was signed into law by the President. Through the able leadership and vision of my colleague MAJOR OWENS (D-NY), chairman of the Subcommittee on Select Education, section 9, subsection C of this law "Grants For Personnel Training" will provide funds for up to 5 grants to States to support the education and

career advancement of human services workers providing care in public and private agencies to persons with mental retardation and developmental disabilities.

Mr. Speaker, section 9, subsection C was designed as a way to replicate the successful work of the City University of New York Consortium for Developmental Disabilities. The City University of New York [CUNY] has become a national leader in providing education opportunities for the workers who provide quality care to persons with mental retardation and developmental disabilities.

Through the leadership of Reaching Up, a not-for-profit organization formed to support the education and career advancement of direct care workers, CUNY, and the New York State Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, more than 1,000 student-workers at different CUNY colleges are taking courses in the developmental disabilities field. The CUNY consortium is creating the educational alternatives, career opportunities, and financial incentives that are necessary to improve the recruitment and retention of a highly motivated and a well-trained human services workforce.

Simply put, "The quality of life of the most vulnerable people in our society is inextricably linked to the quality of life of the workers who care for them." It is through this premise that CUNY has inaugurated this model program to help in the education and career advancement of direct care workers.

I commend the partners of the CUNY Consortium for their innovative program to reduce the catastrophically high turnover rates of direct care workers who provide the most basic assistance to persons who are mentally retarded, and I urge the replication of this model to other related fields such as mental health, day care, and home health care.

NATIONAL CREDIT EDUCATION WEEK

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, together with Congressman MCCANDLESS, a joint resolution designating the week of April 19, 1992, as National Credit Education Week. As chairman and ranking minority member of the House Banking Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage, we believe that there is a strong need for increased consumer credit education.

The increasing sophistication and complexity of the financial marketplace necessitates that consumers be given simple and understandable information about financial products in order to make informed decisions. Educated consumers are better able to use credit wisely thus increasing economic stability and marketplace competition. During National Credit Education Week, volunteers will conduct programs classes, essay contests, and credit fairs in cities around the country to increase consumers' knowledge of credit choices, rights, and responsibilities.

While National Credit Education Week is an annual event, this is the first year that Con-

gress has been asked to show our support through a joint resolution. Consumer groups, as well as associations of individuals employed in the credit industry, strongly support this resolution. A companion resolution has been introduced in the other body.

I sincerely hope that my colleagues will join us in support of this important resolution by signing on as cosponsors.

NEAL DENOUNCES DEPORTATION OF JOSEPH DOHERTY

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity today to tell you that the American judicial system has borne a heavy blow, and the culprits sit in our White House and our Department of Justice. As witnessed by their forced repatriation of Joseph Doherty, they would have it so that the rights of a due process, that we in the United States hold up as a beacon to the world, would come only second to geopolitical considerations.

Joseph Doherty was interned for over 8 years without the right to a fair and speedy hearing; without the right to post bail. These actions were not the doings of some Middle Eastern potentate, but of our own Attorney General and President. Seven times the Attorney General blockaded Mr. Doherty's request for a hearing into his claim of political asylum. This was done despite the fact that, in 1983, a Federal court judge declared that Joe Doherty was squarely within the meaning of a "political offense exception to extradition." Let me remind you that this is a man that has committed no crime in the United States.

Northern Ireland is a war zone, but this administration chooses to greet the pleas for justice in the north, that have risen from the Irish-American community, with an attitude of callousness and ignorance.

When will the two faces of this administration's foreign policy be united so that we can look the people of the United States in the eye and say, yes, we are battling for liberty across the globe and not just where it is politically convenient, or lucrative? Northern Ireland remains as the last bastion of British domination and oppression. Thirty million Irish-Americans see our President time and again prop up the soiled history of British imperialism in Northern Ireland.

Now Joseph Doherty sits in a Belfast prison convicted of the same crimes for which the British will never stand trial. And our executive branch is an accomplice in this ignominious deed because they have not made the leaders of Britain equally accountable.

INTRODUCTION OF DEFICIT REDUCTION TRUST FUND ACT

HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, Americans are gravely concerned about the Federal budget

deficit. This year's deficit will reach nearly \$400 billion, which is more than \$1,500 for each man, woman, and child in America. At the same time, our vital public infrastructure—roads, bridges, sewer systems—continues to decay, and we cannot afford to support the technological research upon which our future competitiveness depends.

I have introduced legislation that helps to reduce the budget deficit, but that also allows for vital investments in our country's future. My legislation establishes a trust fund called the deficit reduction account. This fund will accumulate money raised from new taxes or program savings and use it to reduce the deficit—and not for new spending.

But my legislation doesn't stop there. The interest from the deficit reduction account would be deposited into a companion account, the Build America Fund. After 5 years have passed, the accumulated interest and any subsequent interest from the deficit reduction account could be used for vital capital-intensive public investment programs that require assured long-term funding. Projects like highways, sewer systems, bridges, the space program, scientific research, and education programs such as Pell grants could receive additional funding from the Build America Fund.

This legislation will give the American people a double bang for their buck. First, it will involve no new spending and will yield true deficit reduction. Second, the interest accrued from the deficit reduction account will be devoted to genuine public investment that will help to make our country economically stronger. Furthermore, this proposal offers a reasonable compromise between those who wish to reduce the deficit and those committed to increasing long-term public investment.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues in the House to consider this legislation seriously. In this time of severe budgetary constraint, the Deficit Reduction Trust Fund Act will establish a responsible means for achieving deficit reduction and increased public investment at the same time.

IN RECOGNITION OF ADAM LYLE HICKENBOTHAM, REGIONAL RECIPIENT OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL AAU/MARS-MILKY WAY HIGH SCHOOL ALL-AMERICAN AWARD

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding young man, Mr. Adam Lyle Hickenbotham, who has set an impeccable example for young people all over our Nation. Adam, a senior at Eldorado High School in Las Vegas, was recently selected as a regional recipient of the sixth annual AAU/Mars-Milky Way High School All-American Award. This award is part of an ongoing program that recognizes student achievers and encourages academic advancement through higher education. Adam is one of eight exceptional high school seniors selected as a regional recipient from across the country for their outstanding academic, athletic, and community service accomplishments.

As an exceptional student who is a member of the National Honor Society and who ranks first in his class, Adam has not only been selected as a National Merit Scholar semifinalist and been placed in the Academic Hall of Honor for academic achievement in over 13 various courses, but he has also received many awards for his success in math, including best paper from Eldorado High School in the Nevada prize exam.

As a member of the track and cross country varsity teams, Adam came in first in the freshman/sophomore championships, and he came in first six times in the Western Relays. He was awarded the Coach's Heart Award which is given each year to the team member that trains hardest during practice.

On top of all his academic and athletic responsibilities, Adam manages time in his hectic schedule to participate in several community service activities. He has done fundraisers for Opportunity Village and the Muscular Dystrophy Association, as well as volunteer work for the American Red Cross and the American Lung Society. Also, Adam spent over 200 volunteer hours planning and building a playhouse for the Stanford Elementary School kindergarten class in order to earn his Eagle Scout ranking.

The selection of the regional recipients was made by a panel of nationally recognized educators, Olympians, and community service achievers. Adam received a \$10,000 scholarship for his college education. The eight recipients will now attend an awards banquet held in their honor where two national recipients—one man and one woman—of the AAU/Mars-Milky Way High School All-American Award will be named. Each will receive a \$40,000 scholarship which may be used for the college of their choice.

Adam Hickenbotham is a fine example of what our young people today are capable of becoming. I rise today to pay tribute to the accomplishments of an extremely gifted young man whom I am proud to say is a member of the Las Vegas community. Adam sets an example for what is attainable to young people everywhere through hard work, dedication, and desire. I urge my fellow Members to join me in congratulating Adam's awards that bring pride not only to our local community, but to the entire Nation.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES J. CUORATO

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent, Mr. James J. Cuorato, on his 50 years of Government service.

Mr. Cuorato began his Government service in March 1942 as a junior engineer aide with the Army Signal Corps in Philadelphia. His career at the Signal Corps was interrupted in 1948 by his induction into the U.S. Army. Mr. Cuorato was honorably discharged and returned to the Signal Corps until 1953.

Mr. Cuorato then transferred to Frankford Arsenal and the procurement field as a GS-7 procurement analyst. He progressed to a con-

tract negotiator and a GS-13 supervisory contract specialist until the Frankford Arsenal was closed in 1976. While at the arsenal Mr. Cuorato was the administrative vice president of the Toastmasters Club, president of the Frankford Arsenal Management Association, and the civilian representative on the board of governors of the arsenal's officer's open mess.

Mr. Cuorato transferred to the Naval Air Warfare Center in Warminster in 1976 and has been responsible for supervision of the nine negotiators and contracting interns supporting the workload generated by the sensors and avionics technology directorate, the computer directorate, and miscellaneous support codes at the Center. He is the contracting officer for all of the Center's ADP procurements and is authorized to execute contracts of up to \$10,000,000 in value.

In 1986, Mr. Cuorato was the winner of the Technical Director's Administrative Support Award as a culmination of the many individual letters of appreciation received from the departments that he supported. Since starting at the Center, Jim has received a total of 23 awards and commendations. Several of the commendations were at the secretariat level.

Mr. Speaker, I join his family, friends, and coworkers in honoring James Cuorato for his lifetime of dedication to Government service.

SUPPORT LOAN GUARANTEES FOR ISRAEL

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I am very disturbed by the recent comments made by the Secretary of State concerning Israel's request for a \$10 billion loan guarantee from the United States.

I not only find the remarks by the Secretary before the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations repulsive but what is especially offensive is the timing of his comments. Middle East representatives are again gathered here in Washington and have assembled at an even-keeled table. However, the Bush administration's unyielding policy toward the loan guarantee issue is insensitive and has tilted the bargaining table sharply toward the Arab delegates.

What the administration does not understand is that the mere threat of withholding the guarantee has an adverse effect on the peace process by linking a pure humanitarian effort with a strategy for reconciliation between several adversaries. I take exception to the statement by the Secretary of State and the President that the settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are an impediment to peace in the Middle East. For one, the number of refugees that have settled in these areas is very small. Labeling these settlements as a hindrance to the peace process is a feeble attempt to lay blame on an ally who is dedicated to tranquility in a region that has known war for centuries.

In addition, by delaying the guarantee, the administration continues to ignore the responsibilities this country has to the Jewish

emigres from the former Soviet Union. For decades, the United States, together with Israel, has been at the forefront of efforts to secure emigration for Jews who were unable to practice their religion in the Soviet Union. Now, after this struggle has borne fruit, should this Nation just turn its back on the thousands of Jewish emigres? We must ensure that the Soviet Jews that have been granted freedom of passage to Israel be provided living conditions free from the instability and fear that had plagued their lives in the Soviet Union. The loan guarantee is merely another step in a process that this country has long committed itself. To bail out on the guarantee would be nothing less than an act of desertion by the United States.

Also, what the administration fails to accept is that stalling the guarantee also has an adverse effect on business in this country. The Israelis have agreed to purchase prefabricated structures built by American manufacturers to house the Jewish emigres. With America's financial situation, especially our building trades, at a standstill, this purchase plan would have injected a much-needed boost to our economy.

Mr. Speaker, yet another fact the administration fails to realize is that the loan guarantee is just that—a guarantee; the United States is simply a cosigner on behalf of Israel. It is nothing more than a good will effort on behalf of the United States so that Israel may borrow using the most beneficial market rate. Yet, the White House has used this nominal request by Israel as a means to set policy and implement radical reorganization of our Middle East policy.

Finally Mr. Speaker, I believe that putting conditions on loan guarantees is another attempt to punish Israel. Those in Washington who advocate conditions for the guarantee continue to make no mention of the Arab boycott of Israel; the continued state of belligerency that the Arab nations have maintained against Israel since its inception; and the refusal of all Arab nations, with the exception of Egypt, to recognize Israel. Until these issues are resolved, I will continue to oppose any policy structured to condemn only Israel.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TOBACCO AND NICOTINE HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to correct a serious omission in the regulatory authority of the Food and Drug Administration. While the FDA has jurisdiction to protect consumers from unsafe foods, drugs, cosmetics and medical devices, it is powerless to do anything about one of the deadliest consumer products—tobacco. It is time to correct this situation.

Each day 1,200 Americans die from cancer, heart disease, chronic obstructive lung disease, and stroke as a result of cigarettes. Some 50,000 scientific studies on the relationship between smoking and disease have been

conducted. The results are conclusive. Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death. Tobacco products are implicated in the deaths of 434,000 people each year.

Although the FDA has the authority to regulate foods, drugs, cosmetics and medical devices, the first law establishing the agency did not list tobacco in the legislation's narrow definition of a drug. While the definition of what is a drug has been expanded several times since, cigarettes themselves have never been classified as drugs. However, in two court cases the FDA has been found to have indirect authority to regulate tobacco products when advertising implies that the product is intended for some purpose other than smoking pleasure. Specifically, when the product in question is being sold for the purpose of mitigating or preventing disease or is intended to affect the function or structure of the body, the FDA can regulate tobacco as a drug.

The FDA has exercised this limited authority in the past. For example, the agency classified a nontobacco cigarettemimic device which delivered nicotine to the system of the user in a similar fashion and appearance to a cigarette as a drug because it was intended to satisfy a nicotine dependence and to affect the structure or, one or more functions of the body. Nevertheless, there are numerous petitions urging the FDA to take action on other tobacco products which have not been acted on.

Even if the FDA exercised its limited authority in every case, it would not be enough. The FDA still would not have the jurisdiction to regulate nicotine, additives, and other constituents in tobacco products, or sales of cigarettes to minors. Excluding tobacco products from the FDA's comprehensive regulatory scheme makes no sense.

Three-wheeled all terrain vehicles [ATV's] were implicated in far fewer deaths and yet the Consumer Product Safety Commission and the U.S. Justice Department acted swiftly to protect the public's safety by placing conditions on sales of the vehicle. When the EPA discovers that a pesticide may cause cancer in humans, it is quickly pulled from the market. When the FDA determines that a medical device poses health risks, such as the silicone breast implant, severe restrictions on its sale are proposed. In contrast, the sale, manufacture, and promotion of tobacco products continues unregulated despite the scientific evidence that the products cause death, disability, and disease.

The Tobacco and Nicotine Health Safety Act of 1992 would give the FDA the authority to regulate tobacco products in a manner consistent with other comparable products.

Specifically the bill would do the following:

Create a new section in the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act authorizing FDA regulation of tobacco products.

Require tobacco manufacturers to fully disclose all chemical additives in tobacco products.

Give the FDA the authority to reduce the level of harmful additives or to prohibit the use of those additives altogether.

Prohibit the sale of tobacco products to any person under the age of 18.

There is simply no justification for treating tobacco differently than comparable consumer

products. If tobacco is to remain on the market, it should be regulated by the FDA. Why should the FDA have the power to regulate nicotine in every circumstance except tobacco? Why should the tobacco industry be exempt from the FDA's disclosure and safety requirements regarding chemical additives? Why should the implied or direct health claims about tobacco products, which no agency requires be substantiated by medical science, be treated any differently than the implied health claims of corn flakes? The obvious answer to all of these questions is: It shouldn't. If anything tobacco deserves closer scrutiny than cereal or orange juice. The Tobacco and Nicotine Health Safety Act is long overdue.

I am pleased that my colleagues DON RITTER, DICK DURBIN, MIKE ANDREWS, and WAYNE OWENS are joining me in this effort.

HONORING LEO SKULNICK, BETTY SKULNICK, HERBERT PERLMAN AND MIMI SCHNALL

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Young Israel of Hillcrest Community under the leadership of its president, Kevin Leifer, and its spiritual leader, Rabbi Simcha Krauss. During the past few years the Young Israel of Hillcrest, in Queens County, has emerged as one of the foremost Orthodox congregations in the country. It is particularly fitting to pay tribute to this Young Israel at a time when it recognizes four outstanding individuals who tireless efforts in building the community, and overwhelming concern for the well being of others, exemplify the highest traditional values.

Leo "Mendy" Skulnick and his wife, Betty Skulnick, two distinguished members of Young Israel, have been designated as honorees in recognition of their years of selfless devotion to the people of Queens. Mendy Skulnick attended Yeshivas Shlomo Kluger and Rabbi Jacob Joseph in Manhattan and Yeshiva Torah Vadaath in Brooklyn. He holds a bachelor's and master's degree from City College. A master teacher, for more than 3 decades he has inspired the children of New York City to treat their classmates with kindness and concern as they pursue excellence.

Leo Skulnick's influence in Hillcrest itself is even more profound. As gabbai of the Young Israel, he walks in the footsteps of Aaron, the High Priest, engendering peace and good fellowship among all members of the community. These efforts are complemented by his capacity to extend a unique personal warmth that has touched the heart of innumerable individuals. Mendy's support and empathy bring joy at simchas and comfort in times of pain. His life truly exemplifies the maxim of Hillel, the sage: "Love your neighbor as yourself."

Mendy's success in these many undertakings is due in large part to the partnership and love of Betty. A noted educator, Betty Skulnick has taught in Flushing High School for more than a decade and a half. Her reputation for excellence is proclaimed by thousands of stu-

dents from the Flushing, Corona, and Whitestone communities.

Herbert Perlman and Mimi Schnall, the Tzarchei Tzibbur awardees, have devoted their efforts and attention to the synagogue and community. Their ceaseless endeavors and willingness to sacrifice for others bring to mind the devotion of Abraham and Sarah, whose concern for humanity inspired others to work for the welfare of their friends and neighbors.

I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in wishing mazel tov to Leo Skulnick, Betty Skulnick, Herbert Perlman, Mimi Schnall and their families, and in extending our hopes that they have many more years of good health to continue their important work for the people of Hillcrest and all Queens.

INTRODUCTION OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1992

HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Waste Management Act of 1992.

This legislation is an opportunity for the Federal Government to take a significant step toward protecting our communities and our vital natural resources.

My bill will provide for a substantial reduction in waste. It will improve recycling efforts. It will support community-based recycling programs. Moreover, it will give States the right to refuse out-of-State waste.

Under this bill, a State with an approved State plan, with a certificate of compliance, is allowed to prohibit the transportation of solid waste into such a State. Generally, this will allow States to effectively take care of their own trash and give them the flexibility to determine what, if any, additional out-of-State waste they will accept. Many States, like West Virginia, are rightfully concerned about the amounts of garbage that are being dumped in their State. This legislation is designed to give States an opportunity to control their own destiny.

Currently, States cannot refuse out-of-State garbage because the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution has been used to classify waste and garbage as a commodity. My bill says that if a State is taking care of its own waste, then it should not be forced to take another State's garbage.

My proposal would authorize \$250 million per year to be spent in a number of ways to promote management practices that protect human health and the environment. This would be done in a variety of ways, including source reduction and recycling of solid waste, source separation, and creation of new markets for recycled materials. This bill sets a goal of reducing municipal solid waste by 40 percent by the year 2001.

Under this legislation, communities will receive information and essential support to develop recycling programs. Education of the public about waste recycling and source reductions are critical to any effort to achieve

meaningful results. One of the key aspects of my proposal is to provide for local boards of education to develop educational programs about solid waste, especially recycling.

This legislation also authorizes grants in the amount of \$12 million a year for counties and communities to develop and implement recycling programs and to develop markets for recycled materials.

The Waste Management Act of 1992 is a blueprint for addressing the environmental problems confronting our communities. This legislation can improve the quality of life in our communities. It can help to secure a better future for our children and generations of Americans to come.

NOT BUSINESS AS USUAL

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I sat through all of the debate on the various economic proposals we had yesterday. And each time I went back to my office, I answered phone calls from constituents back in New Jersey who were expressing more and more disbelief at what we were doing down here. They viewed yesterday's debate as little more than a political charade.

After sleeping on it, I have come to the conclusion that I cannot go along with business as usual and cast the politically correct vote

today—which would be to vote against the Democrats' bill and for our Republican bill.

This is not—or it least it should not—be a political issue. This is an economic issue. Our constituents are not looking for political answers, they are looking to economic answers—and neither of the major proposals before us contain those answers.

Surely, the Bush-Republican plan does propose some important first steps. But my constituents are looking for more than first steps and I have said from the outset that the White House proposal does not go far enough. The Democrat proposal is even shorter on economic substance.

My constituents are looking for answers not contained in either of these measures and I have decided to vote "no" on both.

Let's go back to work and come up with a meaningful, truly bipartisan economic package. My unemployed workers are looking for new jobs, not snow jobs.

TRIBUTE TO HON. TIBO CHAVEZ

HON. STEVEN SCHIFF

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1992

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great New Mexican: the Honorable Tibo Chavez, who died November 25 in Albuquerque at the age of 79.

To quote the Albuquerque Journal: "Judge, Lieutenant Governor, State senator, senate

majority leader, political power, civil servant, author, historian—all are words that describe the distinguished career of Tibo Chavez."

Judge Chavez served the last 13 years of a very distinguished career as a district judge in his beloved Valencia County, where he was born 79 years ago.

He also served 22 years in the New Mexico State Senate, and served 4 years as Lieutenant Governor. As a State legislator, he was a moving force behind a number of important bills that benefited the entire State of New Mexico—the implied consent law—the State's first attempt to get drunk drivers off the streets—the Fair Employment Practices Act, the Commission on Aging, the Commission on Youth, and the State Monuments Designation Act.

Judge Chavez also established a scholarship in history at the University of New Mexico's Valencia Campus, funded with proceeds from two books he authored: "El Rio Abajo" and "New Mexican Folklore of the Rio Abajo."

Judge Chavez continued a long family tradition in New Mexico. His ancestors first came to the land of enchantment in the 1600's in the company of Gen. Diego De Vargas.

To again quote the Albuquerque Journal, "In politics, in the judiciary, in preservation of folk history and Hispanic culture, Chavez left a mark on New Mexico and will be missed."

Judge Chavez was a great New Mexican who gave a great deal to Valencia County and to the entire State. His many contributions will serve as a timeless monument to his memory.